

No. IX.

Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE JODHPUR STATE,

FOR THE YEAR

1892-93.



Published by the order of Musahib Ala.

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MARWAR.

DATED, JODHPUR, THE 1st APRIL, 1893.

To

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA

Sri Jaswant Singh Bahadur,

C. G. S. I.

May it please Your Highness,

I beg leave to submit herewith the following brief report of the Administration of your Highness' State for the year 1892-93.

It has been my constant aim to evoke order out of chaos, to secure peace and diffuse enlightenment, to suppress anarchy and uproot discontent. I have always tried to remove the cause of dissatisfaction from among the people; to introduce all embracing codified laws and regulations in the place of despotic

and arbitrary will; and to give justice as the common heritage to all grades of the society.

I have attended to the best of my abilities and utmost of my exertions, to the convenience of the public in every way. Railway Lines and Telegraphic messages have been extended to fascilitate commerce and to afford easy and comfortable travelling. The benefit of English Medicine and Surgery is being bestowed in some of the important towns of Marwar, where dispensaries are established. The roads are laid out and the marauding bands, who were the scourge of the country, have been extirpated. The fiscal arrangements and general protection of property and people have received no less attetion.

I beg to remain,

Your Highness'

Most obedient and faithful servant,

PRATAP SINGH,

Musahib Ala, Marwar.

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SUMMARY.

The year was on the whole a prosperous one, from an agricultural point of view. The rainfall was copious and seasonable too and was pretty fairly distributed. The crops were generally excellent and the ravages of locusts were few. The general health, however, was not good; cholera raged in an epidemic form and malarial fever caused no less havoc. The financial condition was, however, satisfactory.

The year 1892-93.

The Darbar had to mourn the losses of the late Rai Bahadur Mehta Bijey Singh, Member of the Council and Dewan of the State, of the late Khan Bahadur Faizulla Khan, Superintendent of Tamil and of the late Kala Chater Bhuj, Superintendent of Havala and Member of the Council. The vacancies, thus caused, were filled up respectively by Mehta Sardar Singh as Member of the Council and Dewan of the State, by Hamidulla Khan as Superintendent of Tamil and by Kala Shib Dat, as Superintendent of Havala.

Changes in the personnel of the administration.

Lala Dowlat Ram, Superintendent of Forest Department was succeeded by Pundit Gokal Das.

The changes in the district administration have been dwelt at length *vide* page 4th of the report.

There was nothing remarkable to note as regards the relations between this State and the neighbouring British and native territories. They were marked with as much courtesy, cordiality and integrity as ever. The administration has all along been accorded every encouragement and supported by valuable advice by the officers of the Political Department.

Political.

It is with feelings of the deepest and most unfeigned regret that the Darbar has to record the retirement of Colonel Percy W. Powlett, C. S. I., from the office of the Resident, Western Rajputana States. During the period, he remained in Marwar, he had the true welfare of the State at heart, which owes to him the introduction of many beneficial reforms in the administration. He was a thoroughly liberal and honest good hearted officer.

His distinguished successor Col. H. B. Abbott continued to help and assist the Darbar and to manifest the deep and keen interest in the amelioration of the State as his predecessor did—for which the Darbar is extremely grateful.

Visits.

His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke of Austria, the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana and their Highnesses the Maharana of Oodeypur,

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Visits.

the Maharaja of Bikanir, the Maharao of Kotah, the Maharaja of Kohlapur and the Maharaja of Boondi paid visits to Jodhpur during the year.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Jodhpur went to Bikanir on the 11th October and returned 4 days after.

His Highness left Jodhpur for Ulwar on condolence visit on the 30th December 1892 and returned on the 8th January 1893.

The boundary settlement operations were completed with an exception of a few villages, under the able control of Col. W. Loch; who also demarcated the interstatal boundaries of Kishengarh and Marwar as well as Bikanir-Marwar frontier.

Boundary Settlement.

The net revenue rose to Rs. 9,27,175 which shows an increase of over three lakhs above the average, which proclaims the crops as the best, recorded.

Land revenue.

There were 9 estates under the management of the Court of Wards. The balance credit in aggregate of the Wards estates at the close of the year was Rs. 85,414.

Court of Wards

The receipts show a surplus of about 20,000 over the income of the last year; but this is still a lakh and a quarter below the average customs revenue. A sum of Rs. 7,95,525 after defraying the expenses of the department, which amounted to Rs. 1,77,577 was remitted to the Treasury.

Customs.

The area under Forest conservancy at the close of the year was 1,80,480 acres. A main fire line on the borders of Marwar and Merwara as well as Marwar and Meywar was cleared. The net revenue realized during the year was Rs. 9,931 which including the realizations of the out-standings of the previous year gave a total of Rs. 29,807. The expenditure fell to Rs. 11,223.

Forests.

Natural reproduction is reported to be satisfactorily making progress.

The total outturn of duty free salt was 2,31,061 maunds while the balance in stock was 3,26,259 maunds. The total sale proceeds from 2,32,457 maunds amounted to Rs. 6,18,125. The expenditure however amounted to Rs. 6,852.

Salt

The Pholodi salt source was eventually closed on the 1st December 1892.

There were 223 stills and 287 licensed shops. The total income from both Jagiri and Havala villages amounted to Rs. 75,452, and the expenditure to Rs. 16,493. In the Sadar Jodhpur distillery there were 630 distillations.

Abkari Department.

51 out of 72 cases anent the breach of Abkari rules were disposed of.

The total coins, struck in both Jodhpur and Pali mints amounted to 532½ gold mohurs, 39,051 Bijeshahi and 17,426 copper coins. The aggregate receipts rose to Rs. 13,704 and expenditure fell to Rs. 1,778

Mints.

The Merta Road-Kuchawan Road section was opened on the 13th March. The total expenditure on this section up to the close of the year fell below the estimate of Rs. 15,08,000 by Rs. 47,577 only. The single telegraph wire was supplemented by another station to station wire from Marwar Junction to Merta Road.

Railway and Public works.

The gross receipts of the Jodhpur section aggregated to Rs. 8,13,000 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 4,00,700, the net profits having been 8·58 per centum of the capital cost.

The total amount of expenditure on various Public works, amounted to Rs. 3,18,306 and the receipts to Rs. 12,231.

To procure good supply of water for the capital of the State, a tank near Chopasni, where there is a catchment area of 14 square miles, was sanctioned, the work of which was taken in hand.

The able and efficient management of the department redounds to the credit of W. Home Esquire.

The spread of vaccination and improved sanitary measures are chiefly due to the great interest, which Surgeon Major A. Adams continues to exhibit.

Medical Department.

A department to collect vital statistics was organised on the 1st January 1893.

There were the same 13 dispensaries, as noted in last year's report, in which 66,072 patients were treated. The increased attendance of patients is ascribed to the great prevalence of malarial fever. The major and minor operations, however, showed a slight falling.

There was a marked decrease in the number of heinous offences, which fell from 238 to 55 only; of which 5 alone were dacoities. In 3 cases, however, murder ensued. The total amount of property, plundered was Rs. 9,902. 15 cases were elucidated, and 12 offenders were arrested; while the amount of property recovered aggregated to Rs. 1,046. One mail robbery was committed on the 31st December between Balarwa and Teori.

Thuggi and Dacoity.

Of 87,806 persons, comprising the criminal tribes and excluding women and children who form the dependent and un-working classes, 77·6 per centum of the number

Settlement of the criminal tribes.

of men are settled into agriculture, possessing 4,19,391 $\frac{3}{4}$ bighas of land, which gives an average of 19·4 bighas to each cultivator. The *pattas* are granted of 1,61,848 $\frac{1}{4}$ bighas to 5,508 persons.

In 2,013 villages the *chowkidari lag bag* is levied, which aggregated to Rs. 79,984.

Of 13,917 persons, reported to have emigrated last year, on account of the prevailing scarcity, 10,377 have returned and been resettled.

There is a marked decrease in both the number of thefts and the amount of property, involved therein, as compared with the figures of the previous year.

The daily average strength of the prisoners was 752. The daily average number of sick was 23; and that of the convalescent and infirm 52. There were 824 undertrial and 27 civil prisoners of whom 718 and 25 were discharged and released respectively.

The judicial machinery worked, as usual, harmoniously and smoothly for the weal of the country. The decisions of the subordinate courts are duly criticised in the various courts of appeal.

The total number of civil suits, pending in the various civil courts were 6,596 which with 11,548 newly instituted gave a total of 18,144 for disposal, of which 1,173 were transferred and 9,733 were decided leaving a balance of 7,238 when the year closed.

2,492 criminal cases were on the file when the year commenced while the new institutions numbered 9,568, giving thereby a total of 12,060, of which 9,153 were disposed of and 152 were transferred leaving 2,755 cases undisposed of at the close of the year.

The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 84,538; 336 stamps were impressed. There were 15 license holders at Jodhpur and 12 in the Hakumats.

The receipts from 31 sources of revenue were estimated to amount to Rs. 43,34,000; while the gross income aggregated to Rs. 60,30,946 and 82 G. M.; but the actual realizations were as much as 45,95,631 and 67 G. M. The income of the year might have been still greater, had not more than corresponding decrease taken place in Custom, Reckh, Forest and Noota.

The budget estimate of disbursements from 67 channels of expenditure was put down at Rs. 42,14,000; the positive expenditure came up to

Rs. 49,22,868-7-9 and 44 G. M. The increase of Rs. 3,27,238 in the actual disbursements over the positive income is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 5,79,819 was laid out on the Makrana Railway, for which no place was provided in the budget estimate.

The total strength of the Darbar forces was 8,268. The Darbar is grateful for the valuable assistance which Major S. Beatson has rendered to Maharaj Dhiraj Col : Sir Pratap Singh, who continued to bestow great attention on the improvement of the Sirdar Risala.

The results of the final examinations of the Jodhpur Darbar High-School were very satisfactory this year.

All the several offices continued to work regularly and satisfactorily, as usual.

CHAPTER I.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

1. Marwar, the most extensive State in Rajputana territory, is bounded on the north by Bikanir and Shekhawati district of Jeypore; on the east by Jeypore and Kishengarh; on the south-east by Ajmere and Merwara; on the south by Sirohi and Palanpur; on the west by the Rann of Kachh and the Thar and Parkar districts of Sindh; on the north-west by Jeysulmere. It lies generally between $24^{\circ}30'$ and $27^{\circ}40'$ north latitude and $70^{\circ}0'$ to $75^{\circ}20'$ east longitude. Its maximum length north-east and south-west is about 290 miles, and its maximum breadth 130 miles. The extent of its superficial area, may be put in round numbers as 37,000 square miles.

2. The configuration of the country may be briefly described as a vast sandy plain with various isolated hills in the S. E. third of the district, or to the S. of the Luni river; but none of these hills are sufficiently elevated or extensive to deserve the name of the mountain ranges.

3. The geological characteristics of the country are somewhat complex and vary considerably as the district is traversed from east to west. The metamorphic or transition rocks, found in that part of the Arvallis bounding Marwar, are chiefly gneiss, hornblende, quartz and mica slate; but in the higher hills, bands of basalt and porphyry are seen and occasionally granite, which more towards the south, becomes the principal feature of the highest part of the range as at Abu. The fort commanding the city is built on a sandstone formation rising to the height of 800 feet having to the north cones of porphyry and masses of trap of various descriptions placed in juxta-position to the sandstone.

Of mineral there are none. Zinc used to be obtained in small quantities near Sojat.

The country is rich in salt, which is obtained in large quantities from the natural lake of Sambhar and from various simillar but smaller collections of brackish water. At Pachbhadra in the south and at some other places salt is also crystallized from the water of wells.

Marble exists in profusion at Makrana in the north, and also in smaller masses near Ghanerao on the south-east border.

The soil of Marwar varies in different parts of the country, and comprises several varieties from almost unmixed silex which can grow nothing

except after a heavy fall of rain, to the finest black (called chikni, or fat) which produces wheat and other grains in large quantities with comparatively little artificial help. Wheat, barley, bajra, moth, mung and til are the chief agricultural productions of Marwar.

4. Luni, whose source is in a lake at Ajmere, where it takes the name of Sagarmati, is the chief characteristic of the physical aspects of Marwar. When it unites with Sarswati at a place called Govindguri, it is "baptised" with the name of Luni, and after flowing in the south-westerly direction it loses itself in swamps and morasses near the Rann of Cutch. The chief tributaries, such as the Jojri, the Sukri, the Guea-bala, the Reria, the Bandi and the Juwai which chiefly take their rise from the Aravalli Hills swell its volume. In the rainy season, if the rains are abundant—a rare circumstance—it is made a little turbid and turbulent.

The etymological meaning of Marwar or more correctly "Maruwar" is "the region of death," and it is not surprising, therefore, to find that the country as a whole is a barren and uninviting one. The scarcity of water, the want of rains, consequent on the geographical position of the country, the characteristic dry climate, produced by its geological nature, and the utmost scorching heat would have verily expressed and practically conveyed those qualities which the name of the state too palpably bears, had not the river Luni somewhat compensated them. Some portions enriched by the waters of Luni or other minor streams are remarkably fertile; and thus the general aspect of barrenness is occasionally relieved by plots of fruitful and pleasant verdure.

5. The population of Marwar, as ascertained from the Census held in 1891, is as given below :—

Population.

No.	Name of Parganas.	No. of towns.	No. of villages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Jodhpore	2	456	1,74,461	1,52,906	3,27,369
2	Nagore	4	428	1,30,640	1,21,617	2,52,257
3	Bali	2	352	1,09,179	1,03,300	2,12,479
4	Merta	3	390	1,07,089	98,615	2,05,704
5	Jalore	1	247	88,069	82,359	1,70,428
6	Sojat	1	230	73,597	68,185	1,41,782
7	Jaswantpura	1	212	58,517	53,033	1,11,550
8	Parbatsar ... ..	...	162	55,926	49,036	1,04,962
9	Sanchore ... ..	...	259	51,530	44,360	95,890
10	Jaitaran	1	118	45,720	41,915	87,635
11	Bilara	2	91	44,338	40,614	84,952
12	Phalodi	2	77	37,341	34,462	71,803
13	Shergurh ... ..	...	111	39,048	31,871	70,919
14	Siwana ... ..	...	120	33,425	31,322	64,747
15	Pali	1	78	29,949	28,514	58,463
16	Marote ... ..	...	102	30,710	26,096	56,806
17	Didwara	1	112	28,435	25,837	54,272
18	Pachbhadra	2	100	27,344	24,960	52,904
19	Nawa	2	16	16,721	14,817	31,538
20	Sheo ... ..	...	65	16,426	13,865	30,291
21	Sankra ... ..	...	25	5,675	4,399	10,074
22	Mallani	1	448	1,19,036	1,02,148	2,21,184
23	$\frac{1}{2}$ Sambhar	Details received Jeypore	not by Darbar.	4,532	3,754	8,286
GRAND TOTAL		26	4,199	13,28,308	11,97,985	25,26,293

CHAPTER II.

Constitution.

His Highness, who exercises the supreme control and to whom capital cases are referred for confirmation, is the Suzerain of the State. His Highness is aided in the administration of the State by a Council, which is presided over by Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, K. C. S. I., and A.-D.-C. to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, as the Musahib Ala of the State.

Of the members of the Council, noted in last year's Report, the losses of the late Rai Bahadur Mehta Bijey Singh, Dewan of the State and of the late Kala Chatar Bhuj, Superintendent of Hawala is to be much regretted. The former was however succeeded by his son, Mehta Sardar Mull, as member of the Council and Dewan of the State. In place of the latter, his brother, Kala Shib Dat, who was Hakim of Jodhpur, was appointed as Superintendent of Hawala only.

By the lamentable death of the late Khan Bahadur Faizalla Khan, the superintending of the Tamil having been rendered vacant, his son, Hamidulla Khan, Hakim of Nagore was placed in charge of the Department.

The Hakimship of Nagore, thus left vacant, was filled up by Singhi Kishen Raj.

The Hakimship of Pali changed hands by the transfer of Bhandari Mangal Chand to Sojat and the appointment in his place of Singhi Hukam Raj; Ram Rup, the late Hakim of Sojat, having reverted to his original post in the Malkana-Khas.

Pundit Ratan Lal resigned the Hakimship of Jaswantpura; Captain Mahi-ud-Din was appointed in his stead. Hafiz Abul Hassan was posted in the Hakumat of Didwana, which was previously under the charge of the Superintendent of that Pergana.

Lala Dowlat Ram, Superintendent of Darbar Forests, was recalled on promotion by the Punjab Government, and was succeeded by Pundit Gokal Das of the Punjab Forest Department.

CHAPTER III.

Political.

The relation between the British Government and the Darbar was all that could be wished for—naturally amiable, honest, fair and cordial. The administration of His Highness has been much assisted by the valuable advice and hearty support of the officers of the Political Department.

The Darbar is highly grateful to Colonel G. H. Trevor, Agent to the Governor-General, in Rajpntana for the ready assistance, it has received in various ways, as also for the able counsel and co-operation in the general reformation of the administration.

At the beginning of the year, under retrospect, Marwar had to part with the services of the popular Resident, Colonel Percy W. Powlett, C. S. I., to whom it owes all its present flourishing condition.

Retirement of Col. Powlett.

On the 2nd of April 1892, a farewell dinner was given to him at Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch's Bungalow, in which beside the retiring official, were present: Maharaj Col. Sir Pratap Singh, Lieut.-Col. W. Loch, Surgeon-Major A. Adams, Major and Mrs. Beatson, Mr. Todd, and Revd. Doctor and Mrs. Huntley. Maharaj Col. Sir Pratap Singh proposed in the following effective and becoming terms Col. Powlett's health:—

“Col. Powlett, Ladies and Gentlemen! Allow me to express a few words as to what Marwar was, when Col. Powlett was appointed Resident and what it is, when he retires. It is no secret to you that 13 years ago, chaos reigned everywhere; treasury was not only empty; but the State was indebted enormously; peace was a rarity; safety of person and property, an exception; dacoities very rife; no highway was without its dangers; and scarcity of water, a periodical scourge. But now I am very glad to observe that not only the debt has been redeemed, but also that our finances are in so prosperous a condition, that the State can lavishly lay out enormous sums on works of public utility; crimes have been suppressed and water works carried on so large a scale, that even in such a poor rainy season as of the last year, sufficient water was obtained in the Balsamand tank to avoid draught. To the introduction of all these reforms, Col. Powlett has been the main spring. The timely support, which I always received contributed to their success and I can, without the least exaggeration, say that whatever I have achieved, name or success, is virtually the fruit of Col. Powlett's wholesome advice and kind support. Gentlemen! I am to propose the health of that officer, whom I respect as father and revere as *Guru*; I mean, Col. Powlett, and I hope you will heartily join with me in drinking his health.”

Col : Powlett expressed thanks in suitable terms and then proposed the health of the Maharaja Sahib, which was heartily drunk.

His Highness went to the Railway station to bid him “farewell,” where all the nobles and the State officials were also present. After shaking hands with His Highness and the Raj officials, Col : Powlett left Jodhpur for good.

Col : Powlett was succeeded by Col : H. B. Abbott, an official of great experience and a gentleman of amiable disposition, who popularised himself no less than his distinguished predecessor by his gentle and affable manners.

Successor of Col : Powlett.

Col : Abbott has been ever ready to lend assistance to the Darbar, for which, it owes him a deep debt of gratitude.

The relations with the neighbouring States were amiable and satisfactory as usual.

VISITS.

His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypur reached Chawan by a special train on the 1st September 1892. Two of the His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypur. Sardars (Thakurs of Agewa and Ghanerao) were ordered to proceed to Marwar Railway Junction for attending on the Royal guest.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur went as far as Moghra to receive the Maharana.

As soon as the procession reached near the Octangular Palace; the band in attendance, welcomed the illustrious guest, and a detachment from the Infantry, presented arms, while the usual salute was fired from the fort battery.

The Maharana visited the Fort, and Balsamand; and went out for pig-sticking more than once.

His Highness the Maharana left Jodhpur on the 9th idem by the same route, taking the special at Luni Junction. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb accompanied him up to Moghra.

His Highness the young Maharaja of Bikanir, while going from His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir. Ajmere to his capital, passed through Jodhpur on the 25th September and also on the 25th December. On both the occasions His Highness alighted on the Railway Station under usual salute and after having dined left by the same trains.

His Highness the Maharao of Kotah, accompanied with the Political His Highness the Maharao of Kotah. Agent, arrived by the ordinary train on the 3rd October under the usual salute.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur, accompanied with the Resident, Western Rajputana States and attended with the principal Raj officials were present at Jodhpur Palace station to receive the royal guest who was put up in the Octangular Palace.

The Maharao of Kotah saw the Shekhawatji-ka-talab, the fort, and the Balsamand; and witnessed polo-playing and went out for pig-sticking also.

The illustrious guest left Jodhpur under usual salute on the 8th idem.

His Highness accompanied by the Resident, Western Rajputana States, and Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh left Jodhpur for Bikanir by a special train on the 11th October at 6-30 P.M.

The arrangements, made by the State Council for His Highness' reception were praiseworthy. The Resident returned by the ordinary train on the 14th ; and His Highness and the Musahib-Ala and the suite on the following day.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kohlapur, accompanied with his brother and Maharaj Kunwar of Bhaonagar and Mr. Fraser, the guardian, reached Jodhpur by the ordinary train on the 6th November.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Jodhpur, accompanied with Maharaj Col: Sir Pratap Singh and the State officials received the royal guest on the Jodhpur Palace Station.

A guard-of-honor from Sirdar Risala was drawn up outside the Railway Station, who presented arms when the State carriage conveying their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jodhpur and Kohlapur, Maharaj Col. Sir Pratap Singh and Mr. Fraser, passed them.

A salute of 19 guns was fired from the fort, when Mr. Fraser introduced the noble guest to the Maharaja Sahib of Jodhpur.

The Royal guests were put up in the hill bungalow at Powta.

In the evening of the 7th, the Maharaja of Kohlapur saw the fort and from thence drove towards the Shekhawatji-ka-talab. On the morning of the following day, the party went out for pig-sticking ; and towards the evening, the Marhatta Chief with his brother, and Maharaj Kunwar of Bhaonagar and Mr. Fraser paid a visit to His Highness, who received the party where the carriage stood and conducted it to the Octangular Palace. The Maharaja of Kohlapur was seated on the right hand and after him sat H. H.'s brother and then the Maharaj Kunwar of Bhaonagar ; while on the left hand were Mr. Fraser and the Members of the Durbar Council. At the conclusion of the visit, the usual ceremony of *atar* and *pan* took place.

The party of the Royal guests afterwards drove to the Balsamand in the company of Maharaj Zalim Singh.

On the morning of the 9th, His Highness returned the visit.

About half an hour before starting of the train, the noble guest came to His Highness to bid farewell, when an elephant, two horses, and some trays, containing ornaments and clothes were, as usual, presented to the Maharaja of Kohlapur ; while some trays containing ornaments and clothes were also presented to the Prince of Bhaonagar.

The usual ceremony of *atar* and *pan* was again observed.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib went up to the city station with the royal guests, who, with his party, left in the ordinary train.

His Highness the Maharaja of Boondi reached Jodhpur on the 30th November by the ordinary train and was received by His Highness and other grandees of the Darbar and members of the Council; but Maharaj Col: Sir Pratap Singh was unavoidably absent. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the fort and the Sardar Risala troops furnished an escort.

The Royal guest was put up in the Octangular Palace.

On the evening of the same day Maharaj Dhiraj Col: Sir Pratap Singh paid his visit and drove with His Highness to Ratanada lines.

The Royal guest left Jodhpur on the 9th December in a special train, rated up to Ajmer.

On account of the sad and lamentable death of His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar on the 23rd May 1892 at Nainital, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, accompanied by the Musahib Ala left for Ulwar on a condolence visit on the 30th December 1892. On their way back, they halted at Jecypur and arrived at Jodhpur on the 8th January 1893 by a special train.

Colonel G. H. Trevor, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana on his way to Jeysulmere, arrived by the up-mail at Marwar Railway Junction on the 21st January; and leaving by the ordinary train for Luni Junction, where Maharaj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, K.C.S.I., and A.-D.-C. joined him and where a special was provided, reached Pachbhadrā salt pits at about 2-15 P.M. Leaving Pachbhadrā at 4 P.M., by camel carriage, reached the camp at Tilwara between 5 and 6 P.M. Passing through Badmere, the head-quarters of Mallani hakumat, Colonel Trevor and his party as well as Colonel Loch and the Musahib Ala reached Jeysulmere on the 27th. On their way back, they passed through Pohkaran and reached Jodhpur on the 4th February in the noon.

At the desire of Col: G. H. Trevor, the ceremony of reception was not observed, and the visit was accordingly a private one. His Highness attended by his principal Sardars and officials received the noble guest at the Residency and the usual salute was fired from the fort battery.

At about 5 P.M. the Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by the Resident, Western Rajputana States, Dr. Newman and Mr. Bayley came to the Octangular Palace to pay a visit to His Highness, which was returned by His Highness at about 6 P. M.

The day following being Sunday, was spent quietly.

On the 6th, however, Colonel Trevor went to see the parade of the Sirdar Risala with Colonel Abbott; where His Highness and Maharaj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh were also present. At about mid-day His Highness and the Musahib Ala went to the Presidency to conduct the Agent to the Governor-General to the Railway station.

A salute of 17 guns was fired when the train set in motion.

His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria Este and suite arrived at Jodhpore by a special at 9 A. M.

A guard-of-honor was drawn up on the platform and a salute of 21 guns was fired by a battery of the same force on the entrance of the train into the Station.

H. I. and R. H. was received on the Railway Station by His Highness, accompanied with the Resident, Western Rajputana States and attended by Maharaj Col: Sir Pratap Singh and other principal Sardars and Raj officers.

After alighting from the train H. I. and R. H. shook hands with the Maharaja Sahib and the Resident. The Royal guest was then conducted to the State carriage, which drove to the Paota, where the tents were systematically arranged for their accommodation. A squadron of Sardar Risala furnished the escort and the national anthem was sung by the Darbar band, in attendance.

H. I. and R. H. was received on arrival at the camp by a guard-of-honor, furnished by His Highness' troops.

His Highness then took leave of his Royal guest and returned to the Rai-ká-Bág Palace.

Two officers in the suite of H. I. and R. H. went to His Highness' Palace to escort His Highness, who attended by Maharaj Col: Sir Pratap Singh, Maharaj Kishore Singh, Maharaj Bhopal Singh, Maharaj Zalim Singh, Kunwar Urjan Singh, Mr. Harji Singh, Mir Fiaz Ali and Rai Bahadur Munshi Hardyal Singh, went to pay a visit to His I. and R. Highness.

The Resident, Western Rajputana States and an officer in the suite of His Imperial Highness received the Maharaja Sahib as H. H. alighted from the carriage and conducted him to H. I. and R. H., who conducted the Maharaja Sahib to a seat at his right hand.

On the right of H. H. sat the Resident and beyond him the nobles and the officers, in attendance on His Highness according to their rank, while the suite of H. I. and R. H. was seated on his left.

After a short conversation, the Musahib Ala and the principal nobles and officers of the State were presented by the Resident.

At the close of the interview *attar* and *pan* were given to His Highness by H. I. and R. H., while Mr. Crawford did the same to the others.

His Highness was escorted by a party of the State Cavalry.

The band continued to play during the interview. A guard-of-honor was drawn up in front of the Archduke's residence, which saluted His Highness both on arrival and departure. The entrance road to the residence was lined by the State Cavalry. A salute of 21 guns was fired both on arrival and departure of His Highness; the ceremonies observed at His Highness' departure being similar to those, observed on his arrival.

At about 11 A. M. a deputation consisting of Maharajs Kishore Singh, Bhopal Singh, Zalim Singh and Kunwar Urjan Singh waited at the Archduke's camp to conduct H. I. and R. H. to Rai-ka-Bag, where a guard of honor was drawn up to salute the Imperial guest. The entrance to the palace was also lined by the troops.

H. I. and R. H. attended by his suite and escorted by the Cavalry left the camp under a salute of 21 guns, fired from the Fort battery.

His Highness, accompanied by the Resident, received H. I. and R. H. as he alighted from the carriage and conducted him to the Darbar Hall and to a seat at his right hand; and beyond him sat his suite, while on the left of His Highness sat the Resident and beyond him, the Musahib Ala and other Nobles and Officers, in attendance on His Highness, according to their rank.

The Musahib Ala and Nobles and Officers of the State were presented to H. I. and R. H. by the Resident, Western Rajputana States.

At the close of the interview *attar* and *pan* was presented to H. I. and R. H. and to the Resident by His Highness and to the other officers by the Musahib Ala.

The ceremonies which attended H. I. and R. H.'s arrival were repeated at his departure.

A salute of 21 guns was fired on H. I. and R. H.'s departure from Rai-ka-Bag.

At 2 P. M. H. I. and R. H. with the Resident went to see the Fort; at 5 o'clock there was a Polo play in which Maharaj Col. Sir Pratap Singh, Major Beatson and others took part, and which was witnessed with great delight by H. I. and R. H.

At about night-fall a State Banquet was given, in which His Highness was also present. *Ghumar nautch* was afterwards shown to the Archduke.

Early in the morning of the 1st March, a party of the suite of H. I. and R. H. with Maharaj Col. Sir Pratap Singh and Major Beatson went out pig-sticking; while H. I. and R. H. with the Resident went out shooting and made a good bag

At about 3 P. M. the Imperial guest went to see Mundore.

In the morning of the 2nd, there was again shooting and pig-sticking; 22 pigs were, however, speared. Tent pegging and goat cutting was witnessed at 4 P. M. in the Ratanada Polo ground, after which wrestling matches began which ended at 6-30 P. M.

At 9-30 P. M. H. I. and R. H. left Jodhpur well satisfied and highly delighted with his trip.

CHAPTER IV.

Weather and Crops.

The preceding year was marked with draught and prevailing scarcity; but during the year, under review, rainfall was copious and seasonable too. The first general fall of rain was reported in the first half week of May 1892 and more rain followed in the following months. In some perganas, as

	In	Cts
Bali	23	—37
Bilara	24	—11
Didwana	19	—65
Jaitaran	22	—17
Jalore	20	—34
Jaswantpura	37	—44
Jodhpur	19	—18
Maroote	33	—39
Meer	28	—77
Nagore	9	—47
Nawa	26	—65
Pachbhadra	15	—76
Pali	9	—90
Parbatsar	27	—25
Phalodi	7	—4
Sambhar	33	—96
Sanehol	21	—30
Sankra	12	—29
Sheo	13	—34
Sherghuli	12	—34
Siwana	12	—83
Sojat	20	—38
Mallani	18	—80

will appear from the marginally noted statement, the total rainfall has been double the average and even more than that; in others also, it has not been insufficient; the only perganas that have fallen below the average being Pali, Nagore, and Phalodi; while Sankra, Sheo, Shergurh, and Siwana approach the average.

The crops both *swano* and *unaku*, have, generally speaking, been excellent; the ravages of locusts also were few and far between.

The statement, given overleaf, shows the current rates, which prevailed in the city of Jodhpur during the year under report.

Prices current (retail) of Food-grains, and Salt in the District of Jodhpur during the year 1892-93.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.																								
Months.	Wheat.				Barley.		Rice, best short.		Rice, Common.		Jawar or Cholum (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		Bajra or Cumbu (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)		Gram, chana, chola, katalay or sunaga (<i>Cicer arictinum</i>).		Maize (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		Arhar or Pea (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		Salt.	Remarks.		
	Sr.		Ch.		Sr.		Ch.		Sr.		Ch.		Sr.		Ch.		Sr.		Ch.				Sr.	Ch.
	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.						
April ...	{ 10	5	15	10	6	4	7	8	13	12	12	8	15	13	15	10	...	13	7					
May ...	{ 11	4	13	12	6	4	7	8	12	8	12	3	15	10	14	1	...	13	7					
June ...	{ 9	13½	15	10	6	4	7	8	{ 13	2	{ 11	14	15	7½	13	2	10	13	7					
July ...	{ 9	5	15	0	6	4	7	8	{ 14	6	{ 13	2	15	5	13	2	10	13	7					
August	{ 11	8	15	0	6	4	7	8	{ 12	13	{ 12	8	15	5	13	2	10	13	7					
September	{ 9	13½	15	10	6	4	7	8	15	0	13	2	16	1½	17	8	10	13	7					
October	{ 11	4	16	4	6	4	7	8	17	8	14	11	16	3	18	12	11	13	7					
November	{ 11	10	15	5	6	4	7	8	{ 21	4	{ 15	0	16	4	20	0	11	13	7					
December	{ 9	11	15	0	6	4	7	8	20	8	17	8	16	4	19	6	11	13	7					
January	{ 11	9	15	0	6	4	7	8	20	0	15	0	16	9	17	8	11	13	7					
February	{ 11	6	15	0	6	4	7	8	21	14	16	4	16	0	15	0	11	13	7					
March	{ 8	14½	15	10	6	4	7	8	17	8	16	4	16	0	15	0	11	13	7					
	{ 10	12	17	8	6	4	7	8	18	12	18	2	16	6½	15	0	11	13	7					
	{ 9	15	18	12	6	4	7	8	20	10	20	10	16	0	15	0	11	13	7					
	{ 9	6	18	12	6	4	7	8	22	8	22	8	21	4	15	0	11	13	7					
	{ 10	10	18	12	6	4	7	8	25	0	25	0	21	4	15	0	11	13	7					

The general health has, however, been not good. The population suffered terribly from cholera, which raged in an epidemic form and from malarial fever of a very bad type, which caused no less havoc, but these evils passed away before the close of the calendar year; and the condition of the people, at the close of the financial year, may, on the whole, be said to be good and prosperous. There is everywhere abundance of food and fodder and the villages have again got a healthy and prospective look about them.

CHAPTER V.

Boundary Settlement.

Pundit Badhawa Ram continued to superintend this department,
Control. under the able control of Lieut.-Col. W. Loch.

During the previous year, the Boundary Settlement operations had to
Progress. be suspended owing to the prevailing scarcity and consequent emigration and it was reported that there still remained 451 villages to be demarcated and mapped before the Boundary Settlement of Marwar could be considered complete; all of these villages were completed with the exception of some 49 of Raipur *Patta* (the maps of which have been prepared, but require to be checked) of 4 villages of Maharaj Kishore Singh and one other village (which by reason of its transfer by the Durbar from one *pergana* to another was over-looked).

There still remained 2 disputes to be settled originally and 2 in the Appellate Court, but the Head of the Department hopes that all will be cleared off the files by the end of May 1893.

During the year, under review, the boundaries of the Marwar and
Interstatal boundaries. Kishengurh States were demarcated by Lieut.-Col. W. Loch and Babu Shamsundar Lal with *rāzindās* given all along the line, which is about 42 miles in length.

The Bikanir Marwar frontier was also demarcated by the Political Agent, Bikanir and Lieut.-Col. W. Loch. In the line, which is about 260 miles long, the parties, concerned, accepted the decision except in two disputes.

The pillar erection is in progress along both of the above borders.

A detailed report on the condition of the external and internal boundaries is in course of preparation by the Head of the Department, which will be shortly published.

CHAPTER VI.

Land Revenue.

The death of Kalla Chater Bhuj, the late Superintendent of this department, is to be regretted. He was succeeded by his brother, Kalla Shib Dat, under whom In harmul of the Customs department was placed as his assistant.

Personnel.

The number of villages, including the Kasbás, held by the department in 1891-92 was 518, while during the year under review 32 villages reverted to Khalsa; the gross revenue of which, in the aggregate, amounted to Rs. 44,370 and 13 villages, from which little in the way of revenue was expected, were not assessed.

Income and expenditure.

The gross revenue for the year, under report, came up to Rs. 10,06,012; the net revenue, after deducting Rs. 39,667 as refunds and Rs. 39,169 as cost of collections, was Rs. 9,27,175, which shows an increase of over three lacs above the average, and proclaims the crops, as the best recorded.

The receipts under this head fell down from Rs. 4,348 of the year before to Rs. 1,760 during the year, under report.

Hukamnámá.

The decrease is accounted for by the head of the department to the fact that the Hukamnámá is recovered from the Jagirdars' estate and taken in kind; but when a year of scarcity comes round, the Darbar declines to take Hukamnámá for that period but assesses its dues on an average year for the recurrence of which it awaits.

The Abkari receipts in the Khalsa and Kasba villages also show a considerable deficit, being Rs. 10,529 against Rs. 14,235 of the previous year.

Abkari.

The head of the department ascribes its reason to the scarcity and consequent emigration, the public having less money to spend on liquor and there being fewer mouths to be supplied.

Court of Wards.

This department continued to flourish under the able and efficient management of Maharaj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh; the land revenue was, however, under the charge of the Havala Superintendent.

The number of the estates, during the year, under report, was the same as before; the total balance on hand, at the close of the year, rose from 74,861 to 85,414.

The appended statement shows the income and expenditure of the Court of Wards for the year 1892-93.

Name of Ward.	Amount invested in Khasi Peti and other funds.			Balance in hand from last year.			Revenue for 1892-93.			Expenditure 1892-93.			Total balance 31st March 1893.		
Maharaj Daulat Singh ...	11,000	0	0	1,041	4	6	6,391	1	6	6,807	9	3	11,624	12	9
Maharaj Jiwan Singh ...	31,000	0	0	...	...	...	3,279	10	3	2,674	11	6	31,604	14	9
Rao Raja Bhairon Singh...	13,000	0	0	825	0	0	5,023	0	0	5,974	3	6	12,873	12	6
Rao Raja Bishon Singh ...	1,500	0	0	58	5	6	7,866	11	6	4,149	8	0	5,275	9	0
Rao Raja Fateh Singh ...	1,500	0	0	182	10	0	6,088	0	0	3,575	13	9	4,194	12	3
Rana Zorawar Singh ...	8,000	0	0	2,736	2	9	7,443	8	0	4,793	0	0	13,386	10	9
Thakur of Gundoj ...	3,009	0	0	401	7	6	8,675	11	6	7,559	6	0	4,517	13	0
Do. of Bankli ...	...	...	...	144	11	3	2,985	11	6	2,035	0	0	1,095	6	9
Do. of Balana ...	...	...	...	471	14	6	483	10	0	115	1	0	840	7	6
Total ...	69,000	0	0	5,861	8	0	48,237	0	3	37,684	5	0	85,414	3	3

CHAPTER VII.

Customs Department.

Singhi Suraj Mull continued to superintend the department under the efficient control of Lieut.-Col. W. Loch.

From the 1st May 1893, the following changes in Tariff were sanctioned.

Changes in the Tariff.

Duty on opium import raised from Rs. 150 to 200 per maund.

Transit duty on opium, bound for Bikanir and Shikhawati, abolished.

An ad valorem duty of Rs. 5 per cent. is imposed on the import of furniture, glass ware, cuttery and iron mongery in place of the existing duties, levied on weight.

The rebate of 6 annas in the rupee, on goods, bound for the newly established village of Jaswantguruh in the Didwáná Pergana ceases from the month of May next. The said rebate was granted as an inducement for persons to settle in the village, in which object it has utterly failed; the estimated loss of

revenue to the Durbar has, however, been about half a lac of rupees during the 10 years, for which the grant was made.

It has been ruled by the Durbar that goods which received the Mallani rebate of 0/3, shall be taxed to that amount, when offered for sale at the Tilwara fair, simply for the reason that these rebates are granted as indulgences, to the traders and the Jagirdars in lieu of certain previliges, which they formerly enjoyed and with which the present Customs regulations have interfered; but not as a premium to enable them to drive the Balotra and Pachbhadra merchants out of the trade of the fair, where they meet on neutral grounds.

Revenue and expenditure.	<p>The net revenue during the year, under report, aggregated to Rs. 7,95,525 against Rs. 7,74,316 of the year before. The expenditure fell from Rs. 1,95,662 to Rs. 1,77,577.</p>
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During the first half of the year under report, the revenue showed a marked discrepancy from the realizations of the preceding year; but in October it began to rise and past regained the average; and by the close of the year it gave a surplus of Rs. 21,209.

The duties, levied on European gun powder and fire-arms amounted to Rs. 84-11-6, on country gun powder, to Rs. 80-3-0; on native-made guns, to Rs. 32; on percussion caps, to Rs. 204-1-9; on European wines, to Rs. 532-12-6; thus giving a total of Rs. 933-12-9.

*Comparative Statement showing the Revenue of the Customs Department
(actuals for 11 months and estimate for March).*

No.	Articles.	April to February 1891-92.			April to February 1892-93.			REMARKS.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Opium ...	1,62,583	11	4	1,24,832	10	...	
2	Gur ...	99,666	10	9	1,25,646	2	...	
3	Chini Khand ...	1,11,258	2	3	1,05,947	10	9	
4	Musti Khand ...	11,269	8	9	19,142	9	9	
5	Fine cloth ...	1,08,911	8	7	82,361	12	...	
6	Coarse do. ...	6,610	4	8	4,068	15	6	
7	Woolen do. ...	3,171	9	3	1,330	5	...	
8	Kirana ...	60,536	6	9	54,837	1	9	
9	Metals ...	11,182	2	7	9,275	4	9	
10	Ivory ...	7,069	14	7	6,298	7	6	
11	Lace ...	7,948	2	3	7,591	9	3	
12	Pashmina ...	2,491	11	2	4,575	5	9	
13	Cotton ...	6,610	5	9	10,642	...	6	
14	Wool ...	18,610	9	9	18,657	8	6	
15	Dressed Hides ...	1,754	6	...	1,091	14	6	
16	Ghi ...	22,848	9	1	23,787	1	6	
17	Oil ...	19,609	13	6	6,691	12	...	
18	Raw Hides ...	5,815	4	9	3,462	14	6	
19	Til ...	18,734	5	...	37,203	13	6	
20	Maora ...	17,995	14	6	15,314	14	3	
21	Rice ...	16,182	5	6	18,802	11	9	
22	Tobacco ...	50,256	2	3	40,911	4	6	
23	Bardana ...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
24	Sarson ...	2,009	2	3	838	15	9	
25	Indigo ...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
26	Fruits ...	3,896	2	...	4,100	3	6	
27	Ganja and Charas ...	917	1	7	518	4	6	
28	Soda ...	415	13	3	7	2	...	
29	Anise seed ...	1,223	7	6	1,379	9	3	
30	Cotton seed ...	12,982	4	...	10,653	14	...	
31	Timber ...	9,547	7	5	6,360	...	6	
32	Animals ...	48,096	8	6	49,370	15	4	
33	Miscellaneous ...	25,208	4	9	26,608	7	6	
	Cash ...	7,590	6	10½	7,876	12	3	
TOTAL ...		8,83,904	3	1½	3,29,288	2	1	
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE								
	JODHPUR ...	1,507	11	7	2,313	15	2	
	LOANS ...	...	...	...	1,619	1	...	
	ESTIMATE FOR MARCH ...	85,466	6	5	1,40,000	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...		9,69,978	5	1½	9,73,221	2	3	

*Comparative Statement showing the Expenditure of the Customs Department.
(actuals for 11 months and estimate for March).*

No.	Items.	April to February 1891-92.			April to February 1892-93.		
1	COST OF COLLECTIONS—						
	(a) Pay of establishment ...	80,483	6	...	80,061	9	9
	(b) Office expenses ...	1,531	12	2	1,481	14	7
	(c) Furniture ...	45	4	5	47	5	3
	(d) Postage ...	442	6	1	638	...	3
	(e) Rent and T. allowance ..	617	2	9	589	3	...
	(f) Lighting ...	355	4	2	351	11	6
	(g) Rewards ...	1,344	13	1	1,518	1	9
	(h) Building and Repairs ...	533	3	5	411	12	10
	(i) Hindawan ...	255	3	3½	343	13	2
	(j) Printing ...	477	10	3	601	11	3
	(k) Weights and scales ...	116	4	8	71	13	6
	(l) Miscellaneous ...	1,426	...	1	930	7	4
	TOTAL ...	87,628	6	4½	87,047	8	2
2	Compensations to Sardars, &c.—						
	(a) to Kuchawan o/c of Mapa ...	16,500	...	...	16,500	...	...
	(b) to Mahamander do. ...	2,681	...	...	2,681	...	...
	(c) to Minda do. ...	781	...	...	710	...	...
	(d) to Maharaj Kishore Singh do. ...	3,850	...	...	2,800	...	...
	(e) to Ghaurao ...	5,000	...	...	5,000	...	...
	(f) Charitable Comp: to Mahajans.	2,504	10	6	2,504	10	6
	(g) Chhadami do. to Chopasni, &c.	2,500	...	...	2,500	...	...
	TOTAL ...	33,816	10	6	32,695	10	6
3	Remission on goods—						
	(a) to Malani Jagirdars ...	5,372	3	9	4,934	5	1
	(b) to Marwar Sirdars ...	2,355	2	6	2,241	6	9
	(c) to Jaswantgarh Merchants ...	3,103	11	6	2,878	8	3
	TOTAL ...	10,831	1	9	10,054	4	1
4	Refunds—						
	(a) to Bikaur on account of opium	31,480	3	3	14,045	...	...
	(b) to Jeynlmer ...	5,935	14	6	12,652	13	3
	(c) Miscellaneous ...	6,289	6	...	1,082	10	6
	TOTAL ...	42,805	7	9	27,780	7	9
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,75,081	10	4½	1,57,577	14	6
5	Estimate for March ...	20,580	4	9	20,000	...	...
	TOTAL ...	1,95,661	15	1½	1,77,577	14	6
6	Remitted to Treasury ...	7,09,430	4	4	6,75,525	8	3
7	Estimate for March do. ...	64,886	1	8	1,20,000	...	...
	TOTAL ...	7,74,316	6	...	7,95,525	8	3
	Loan ...	.....	...	...	117	11	6
	Grand Total ...	9,69,978	5	1½	9,73,221	2	3

CHAPTER VIII.

Forest Department.

Personnel.

This department was ably and efficiently controlled by the Musahib Ala.

Lala Dowlat Ram, Superintendent of Forests, who had started Forest conservancy in 1888 was recalled on promotion by the Punjab Government. He was relieved by Pundit Gokal Das of the Punjab Forest Department on the 10th February 1893, though the latter reported himself on the 28th December.

Lala Dowlat Ram, Forester, who was trained at the Dehra Forest school by the Durbar, joined the Department in April and was placed in charge of northern Godwar Range, as a Forest Ranger.

Inspection. The Resident, Western Rajputana States, inspected the forests, their boundaries, fire lines, &c., from Nana to Desuri and made valuable suggestions, which met with the approval of the Durbar.

	Range.	Area in acres on 1st April 1892.	Acres area in at the end of year 1892-93.	Remarks.
Area at the disposal of the Forest Department.	Godwar ...	1,35,040	1,33,760	1,280 acres excluded by adjustment of boundaries.
	Sojat ...	46,720	46,720	
	Jodhpur ...	9,240	.....	9,240 acres transfer- red to Shikar Khana.
	<u>TOTAL ...</u>	<u>1,91,000</u>	<u>1,80,480</u>	

No new pillar was made during the year, the existing pillars from Nana to Deepawas having been kept in repairs.

278 cases of the theft of timber, &c., were compounded by the Superintendent during the year, under retrospect.

The cattle pound at Jodhpur was abolished, while a new one at Vogal was opened.

Forest fires. There has been a very great decrease in both the number and the extent of the fires, as only 1,284 acres against 7,921 of the last year, were burnt.

Fire Lines. As usual a main fire lines on the borders of Marwar and Merwara, as well as Marwar and Meywar, was cleared. Several intermediate fire lines were also cut and burnt along the much frequented paths, passing through the forests.

Owing to the spread of famine during 1891-92, the forests were open to grazing before the commencement of the rains ; but were closed when the monsoon set in ; they were again opened for grazing to the right-holders in February 1893 ; but were not much utilised, as the supply of grass was abundant outside the forests, on account of the copious rainfall.

Grazing and Fodder.

1,200 maunds of grass cut during 1891-92 were brought into Jodhpur for the horses of the Sirdar Risala.

The net revenue, realized during the year, under report, was Rs. 9,931 which including the realizations of the outstandings of the previous year, gave a total of Rs. 29,807 ; while the expenditure fell from Rs. 11,662 to 11,223 during the year.

Revenue and expenditure.

The sudden decrease of revenue is ascribed by the Superintendent to the following causes :—

(a) The Jodhpur forests, which brought a revenue of Rs. 7,482 during 1891-92, were transferred to the Shikar Kháná Department in April 1892.

(b) The Desuri palace and Sadri bundha which consumed a good deal of timber last year do no more require any.

(c) The grass and fodder, as already stated, were plenty outside the forests and consequently there was no demand for them.

(d) Last year, the forest produce of the value of Rs. 1,000 was utilised on the marriage of Maharaj Kunwar.

Reproduction.

Natural reproduction is reported to be satisfactory in all the forests.

Sowings were made in several forests to fill up the blanks with different kinds of seeds. Three more nurseries were started in Kot, Shiryori, and Kantalia forests ; all the old nurseries having also been kept up.

The bamboo Kalms are reported to be doing well and are about 8 to 10 feet in height.

Inspite of the fact that the forests were open to grazing on account of famine during the previous year, some of the shoots of Dhan at Vogal are said to be 4 to 5 feet in height and to look quite straight and healthy. At Saran, the year's Dhan, Kuntia, and Khair shoots are reported to have attained a height of 2'3" to 3'3". In Sadhri forest, the work was stopped at the completion of Sadhri bunda, as there was no more demand for fuel. In Desuri, however, a plot of 20 acres is being coppiced.

Coppice shoots.

The plants are reported to be doing well. A pukka bundha was made at Bado Bhakar, round which 12 stone golras were made and 50 pits were dug up. The bundha, however, gave way before a rush of water; but it has subsequently been repaired. A road was made from Ambekā Bera to Bado Bhakar, where 50 plants were transplanted. The road was also washed away by the rains.

Reboisement operations.

All these works cost Rs. 1,350. The rest of the stone golras are in course of construction.

At the commencement of the year there were four plantations covering an area of 61 acres and having 8,250 plants. Two more plantations, covering an area of 20 acres with 1,620 plants were added during the year under review.

Arboriculture at Jodhpur plantations.

The new plantations and all the new golras along the road were fenced by thorns; the fences of the old plantations were kept in repairs.

A new nursery was started at the Forest Department well, 44,736 cft. of ditch were made round it and a portion of it was fenced by thorns. Shisham, Siris, and Nim seeds were sown; and some 20 maunds of Shisham seeds were sent for from the Punjab for the nurseries.

1,160 maunds of grass were cut from Jodhpur plantations and stored for the use of Raj bullocks; but as it was cut late, it is reported to be poor in quality. Ber fruits were sold from plantation No. 1 for Rs. 10.

The total expenses under the head, which are not treated as the Forest Department expenditure, amounted to Rs. 8,339. The increase is attributed to Bado Bhakar reboisement works as well as to the additions to plantations and nurseries, while the revenue realized amounted to Rs. 165 only.

CHAPTER IX.

Salt and Abkari Departments.

Pancholi Mukand Chand, who was granted an increment of Rs. 50 in his pay by the Durbar, continued to superintend these Departments under the directions of Pundit Dina Nath and the late lamented Rai Bahaçur Mehta Bijey Singh, who was succeeded by his son, Mehta Sardar Mull

Control.

SECTION I.

SALT.

The total quantity of duty free salt due from Pachbhadra, Didwana, Phalodi, Nawa and Sambhar allotments and for Khasa Rasora from Pachbhadra was 2,49,000 maunds, of which 17,939 maunds lapsed during the year.

Outturn of Edible Salt.

The total outturn was, therefore, 2,31,061 maunds, of which 2,12,330 maunds was sold, thus showing a balance of 18,231 maunds, which remained unsold when the year closed and which carried to the old stock of 3,26,259 maunds, of which 19,627 maunds were disposed of, dwindled it to 3,24,862 maunds.

The sale proceeds from the duty free salt, received during the year, amounted to Rs. 5,22,863, of which Rs. 4,61,735 were realized; while 19,627 maunds, sold out of the balance in stock secured and price of Rs. 51,748; of which the actual realizations were 48,070 only.

The manufacture of Khari salt at Pichiak, Malkosni, as noted in last year's report, having been tentatively stopped, the balance in stock remained 33,748 maunds, of which 5,305 maunds were sold at Rs. 10,688.

Out of Rs. 1,41,675, in arrears, a sum of Rs. 97,025 was realized during the year, under retrospect, the amount unrealized, therefore, at the close of the year, was 44,651; which together with 64,199, the arrears from the sale of the salt, sold during the year, under consideration, gave a total of Rs. 1,08,850; of which Rs. 68,721 are to be realized from the salt traders and 50,128 are to be credited to the department.

The total sum, thus realized from the sale of the salt, both edible and khari, as well as from the recovery of arrears, amounted to Rs. 6,18,125 against 5,18,546 last year; of which Rs. 5,70,681 against 5,14,772 of the previous year, were remitted into the Treasury.

The balance of Rs. 47,444 was expended under different heads. The establishment charges however were :—

Debitable to Khari Salt	...	4,344
„ „ Edible Salt	...	2,508
		<hr/>
Total	...	<u>6,852</u>

The ruling price of salt underwent no variation except at Didwana, where the Government price of salt was reduced from 2 annas to 1 anna per maund on the 3rd February 1893.

At the close of the last year there were 24 salt shops, in which paid agency was employed for the sale of Durbar Treaty salt; of which 11 were closed during the year.

24 licenses were granted for the manufacture of saltpetre. The fee derived from the licenses, amounted to Rs. 386-8-0 against 242-8-0 of the previous year, and the quantity of saltpetre, manufactured was 853 maunds against 640 maunds, last year.

Illicit removal of the Khari Salt. 27 minor cases were on the file of which 19 were disposed of.

The eventual closure of the salt works at Phalodi was sanctioned by the Government of India upon the recommendations of the Finance Committee in 1886; but these orders were given effect to after the assent and the Durbar was obtained, on the 1st December 1892 when the Sub-Treasury was closed and the issues of salt paying duty were stopped.

It was however agreed in respect to the annual delivery of duty free salt from the Phalodi source, under article XII of the salt agreement, that when the existing stocks, which were stated to be 1,40,000 mds. in round numbers are exhausted, suitable arrangements will be made for the supply to the Jodhpur traders of the quantity of duty free salt, hitherto supplied from Phalodi from some other salt source.

As regards compensation, payable to the Kharwals under article IV of the salt agreement, it was proposed by the Commissioner, N.-I.-S. Revenue to grant compensation to the 60 Kharwals who made salt during the past 5 years (excluding 1889-90 during which no salt was required) equal to their presumed net earnings for their five working years, viz., half their gross earnings during that period.

SECTION II.

ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

During the year, under review, there were 223 stills against 402 of the last year, while the licensed shops numbered 287 against 272 of the previous year.

The total income realized from 3,016½ jagiri villages, wherein 173 *pattas* are granted, amounted to Rs. 60,304 against 61,631 of the previous year; which with the income, derived from the Khalsa villages which are under the management of the Hawala Superintendent and wherein 67 *pattas* are granted, gave an aggregate sum of Rs. 75,452 against 78,683 of the year before. A sum of Rs. 46,318 was however deposited in the Treasury; while the working expenses of the department together with the incidental charges aggregated to Rs. 16,493, which bear a ratio of 21½ per cent to the total income.

The contract of the Sadar distillery was regrantd to Seth Nemji for Rs. 25,001, who has been working since last 3 years to the satisfaction of the Directors.

There were 630 distillations which yielded 9,567 bottles of Asa, 5,098 of Doobara, and 72,189 of Chhata; out of which 7654, 4771, 68729 bottles were respectively sold.

The total amount of compensation including their old excise income with half of the Durbar profits, celed to them, amounted to Rs. 10,020.

Compensation to the Tazini Sardars.

There were 19 cases, pending at the commencement of the year, which with 53 new institutions, gave a total of 72 for disposal, of which 51 were decided.

Breach of Abkari rules.

Rs. 477-2-0 was imposed as fine on the offenders and the confiscations, which were effected, valued at Rs. 68-9-0, of which Rs. 30-11-0 were awarded as rewards to the detectives, &c, the net income to the Durbar, consequently, was of Rs. 535 only.

CHAPTER X.

Mint.

The same two mints at Jodhpur and at Pali, reference to which has been made in last year's report, continued to work during the year, under consideration.

In the Jodhpur mint 532½ gold mohurs and 5,805 copper coins, but no Bijeshahi were struck.

Jodhpur mint.

The total receipts aggregated to Rs. 12,406 as against Rs. 12,198; while the expenditure fell from Rs. 1,601 to Rs. 1,290. The sum remitted to the Treasury accordingly was Rs. 1,116.

In the mint at Pali no gold mohur is coined; 39,051 Bijeshahi and 11,621 copper coins having only been struck during the year.

Pali mint.

The total realizations amounted to Rs. 1,259 as against 1,037 of the year before, of which Rs. 488 were expended; and the balance of Rs. 700 was remitted to the State Treasury.

CHAPTER XI.

Public Works and Railway Departments.

The Public Works and Railway Departments remained as usual under the efficient management of W. Home, Esq.,
 Control. Superintending Engineer, and the Manager,
 Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway, who continued to discharge his duties with his characteristic zeal and honesty.

The following is a summary of the detailed report of the Department, which has already been published.

SECTION I.

RAILWAYS.

A.—CAPITAL WORKS.

Towards the close of the year, under review, the work on the Merta
 Mehta Road-Kuchawan Road Section. Road-Kuchawan Road Section was nearly ready.
 It was, however, opened on the 13th March 1893 instead of October, as mentioned in the last year's report, because an out-break of cholera in the hot weather scattered all the workmen and the plentiful harvest, which followed, employed a majority of the labourers.

The total expenditure up to the end of March 1892 came up to 14,60,423 against an estimate of Rs. 15,08,000 ; of which 8,69,971 was laid out during the year, under retrospect.

A sum of Rs. 34,716 was spent on rolling-stock, stations and buildings,
 Nagore section. ballasting, &c , which including the previous expenditure on the line from the commencement of the operations, rose up to Rs. 25,01,036 thus showing an increase of Rs. 60,134 over the estimate.

A new commodious passenger shed was erected and some additions,
 Other capital works. alterations, made to the old one, at a total cost of Rs. 3,646, of which 2,946 were expended during the year.

A new water tank, connected by pipes with the Balsamand tank was built, while an enclosure wall, all round the Railway premises was erected at a cost of Rs. 8,612 and 6,488 respectively.

The single telegraph wire was supplemented by another station to station wire from Marwar Junction to Merta Road, which cost Rs. 13,922 ; the staff system of train signalling was abolished on the main line, while the second wire is used chiefly for the purposes of train signalling.

The raising and bridging the line between Jodhpur and Mundwa (Marwar) which was considered necessary in heavy monsoons, caused an expenditure of Rs. 7,543 out of the estimated sum of Rs. 15,578.

OPEN LINE.

The gross receipts of the Jodhpur section was Rs. 8,13,000, and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 4,00,700 ; the net profits having been Rs. 4,12,300 or 8.58 per cent of the capital cost.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The receipts during the first 4 months are said to be largely swelled by unusual traffic in food grains owing to famine; but in the remaining months they fell below the average, partly owing to the poverty of the people after the famine ; and partly because the merchants were holding off for the more favourable route, offered them on the opening of the Merta Road-Kuchawan Road section for sugar, which is the chief commodity, carried on this Railway.

The working expenses including Rs. 47,380 for renewals of rails and sleepers. The rails between Marwar Junction and Jodhpur are now being renewed at the rate of about 7 miles a year. All the new engines, which came out from England were through the new Jodhpur workshops after the busy half year, they have had and three of the old E. class Engines were sent to Ajmere for heavy boiler repairs.

SECTION II.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total amount of expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 3,18,306 and the receipts from the rents of Dak Bungalow and Postal buildings as well as from gardens and Ice amounted to Rs. 611, Rs. 770, Rs. 90, and Rs. 10,760, respectively, so that the establishment charges detailed below were at the rate of 1.92 per cent of the total cash transaction which aggregated to Rs. 12,231. The unusual percentage is accounted for by the fact that the works could not be pushed as fast as usual owing to the difficulty of procuring labour.

Establishment.

The establishment charges were:—

Pay and travelling allowances of Engineer	Rs. 6,614
Overseers and sub-Overseers and classics	... „ 6,687
Office Establishment	... „ 2,902
Miscellaneous	... „ 75
TOTAL	... „ 16,278

Beside this the Police Staff and Sowars were maintained at an expenditure of Rs. 5,187 and the Dak Bungalow servants of Rs. 504.

BILARA TANK.

This tank has been named “Jaswant Sagar” after the name of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib. The total expenditure up to the close of the year was 5,45,815 ; of which Rs. 88,248 were spent during the year. On the 9th April, however, the perennial stream was closed, and the Sand Bank across the river was pushed as fast as possible ; but owing to the out-break of cholera in the beginning of June among the working classes the labourers kept absent till the end of the month ; when the dam was made up sufficiently strong to stop a depth of water of 25 ft. a temporary waste, weir 1,500 ft. long was made in one of the side dams, the crest of which was 25 ft. above river bed level.

The tank filled with the second shower. About the end of July a very heavy flood came down the river, which gave a depth of 5 ft. of water over the waste weir ; unfortunately the weir was breached for a length of about 500 ft. which reduced the effective depth of the tank to about 23 ft.

CANAL TO BHAVI AND ALONG THE LEFT BANK OF LUNI.

These canals run on each side of the Luni and are made for irrigation purposes, and will distribute the water from Jaswant Sagar. The estimate for the former was put at Rs. 46,733 of which Rs. 10,458 was laid out including 7,024, spent during the year under report. The estimate for the latter was, however, put at Rs. 49,208, of which Rs. 2,945 were expended.

CANAL TO AND TANK AT DAIJAR.

This work was finished before the rains and with it was completed the scheme for enlarging the capacity and catchment area of the Balsamand tank—which was filled on account of copious rains.

The capacity of Balsamand is 54 millions of cubic ft., and the present catchment area is over 6 square miles, the water of which is brought in by a canal 5 miles long.

The total expenses on the canal and the bund have been 52,960 and 21,868 against the estimate of Rs. 66,992 and 16,322 respectively ; but the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,494 and 2,159 only.

FILTER AND STORAGE TANK AT BALSAMAND.

The Balsamand water is now delivered in pipes from a small reservoir at Kaga, which it reaches *via* an open channel 3 miles long. An estimate for Rs. 7,526 was sanctioned for covering in the above channel, making a filter 40 ft. square and a covered in storage reservoir 60' + 20' + 6'. The work is nearly ready and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,666.

CHOPASNI TANK.

Being anxious to procure a good supply for the city, the Durbar has ordered a tank to be made at Chopasni—a village 4 miles to the west of the city. There is a catchment area of about 14 square miles which would give an ample supply. The work has been commenced and the expenditure to date was Rs. 2,118 on survey and excavation of founts.

GARDENS.

The expenditure in connection with the garden at Powta amounted to Rs. 4,197 while that at Raikabag was Rs. 5,889.

An estimate of Rs. 3,389 was sanctioned for the gate and compound to Raikabag gardens, of which 2,471 were spent during the year.

At the desire of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib, a garden is being laid out at new Raikabag and many trees and shrubs have been planted.

ICE AND SODA WATER FACTORY.

The gross receipts were 10,760 ; and the working expenses Rs. 8,926 showing a net profit of Rs. 1,834.

2,088 maunds of ice were turned out, of which 1,561 maunds were sold : 2,021 dozens of soda water and 238 of lemonade were sold.

The appended statement gives the estimate of and the expenditure on the various Public Works noted therein.

Serial No.	Estimate.	Name of work.	Expenditure during 1892-93.	Expenditure from commencement of operations to end of March 1893.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
		Bungalows for His Highness—		
1	...	In Raikabagh	10,012	37,333
2	21,040	At Balsamand	—49	19,503
3	1,176	Roofing wooden bungalow ...	2,451	2,451
		Roads—		
4	...	Maintenance of Jodhpore roads ...	6,915	
5	2,085	Constructing a road from Residency to Shekhawatjika talao ...	4,907	4,907
6	72,297	Constructing roads at Juswantpura ...	29,710	63,987
7	2,000	Do. Kutcha road, Sursagar to Bidyasal	104	363
8	...	Camping grounds on Sendra-Erinpara Road	69	
9	...	Kutcha canal at Mahamandir ...	505	505
		For Sirdar Risala at Jodhpore—		
10	74,855	Barracks and horses stands ...	300	59,735
11	3,324	Guard room, &c. ...	—455	2,638
12	380	Magazine ...	—376	203
13	2,321	Store room, &c. ...	1,854	1,854
14	2,301	Orderly room ...	714	1,814
15	...	Target ...	511	511
16	1,520	Armorer's shop ...	800	800
		For Kaim Khani Risala—		
17	19,841	Barracks ...	10,463	17,413
18	741	Cook houses ...	629	629

Serial No.	Estimate.	Name of work.	Expendi- ture during 1892-93.	Expendi- ture from commence- ment of operations to end of March 1893.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
19	3,067	Officers' quarters	2,678	2,678
20	3,325	Guard room	2,753	2,753
21	7,000	Horses stands	1,000	1,000
		At Jusswantpura—		
22	...	Roads	(see item	No. 6)
23	9,204	Hospitals	2,700	7,925
24	8,971	Nobles' school	632	9,968
25	...	Bund	616	616
26	42,362	Zenana quarters	2,689	28,103
27	159	Gate for Manager's bungalow	122	122
28	2,088	Upper story do.	42	2,037
29	...	Tents for Manager's camp	679	679
		New Residency—		
30	42,279	Completion of the main buildings	1,602	41,748
31	...	Wooden floor	881	881
32	...	Alterations to the Residency bungalow	223	223
33	18,665	Office	12,200	12,200
34	7,195	Head clerk's house	6,531	6,531
35	3,638	Other clerks' houses	1,026	3,660
36	4,700	Servants do.	1,059	5,017
37	2,133	Chuprasie's house	1,492	1,642
38	...	Sepoy's do.	76	76
39	802	Compound wall	25	25
40	...	Repairs to miscellaneous buildings at Jodhpore	665	...
41	2,374	Do. at Abov	1,852	...

Serial No.	Estimate.	Name of work.	Expendi- ture during 1892-93.	Expendi- ture from commence- ment of operations to end of March 1893.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
		Doctor's bungalow—		
42	20,987	Main bungalow	1,443	18,750
43	8,768	Out houses	272	7,164
44	4,982	Alterations and additions to the main bungalow	1,377	1,377
		New Jails—		
45	71,395	Main building	46,100	70,064
46	4,343	Cook houses	4,996	4,996
47	4,828	Entrance gate, office, &c.	3,931	3,031
48	1,602	Central watch tower	811	811
49	...	Piping from Balsamand drain	466	466
50	...	Famine Relief Works	200	2,612
51	...	Latrines for Workshops	140	398
52	37,572	Bungalow for Maharaj Kunwar	1,266	37,809
53	19,351	Do. Maharaj Daulat Singh	20	15,761
54	19,351	Do. Rao Raja Bherou Singh	63	16,198
		Hospitals—		
55	...	At Juswantpura	(see item	No. 23)
56	4,717	At Bilara	50	4,345
57	...	Repairs to Hewson hospital at Jodhpore	372	
58	4,384	At Nawa	20	3,696

Serial No.	Estimate.	Name of work.	Expendi- ture during 1892-93.	Expendi- ture from commence- ment of operations to end of March 1893.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
		At Aboo—		
59		Annual repairs	(see item	No. 41)
60		Alterations to bungalow No. 25 ...	1,237	1,237
61	1,224	Repairs to Nagore Fort ...	2,531	2,531
		For Colonel Loch—		
62	1,383	Well	124	750
63		Gate	256	256
64		Alterations to Chhetur Palace ...	3,400	3,400
65	1,166	Repairing burial ground at Sursagar ...	37	787
66		Hauze at Shekhawatji's tank ...	150	150
67		Cashier's pay	553	
68		Telegraph Instructor's pay ...	434	
69		Working His Highness' trolly ...	485	
70		Working water lift	1,982	
71		Suspence	1,441	6,446

CHAPTER XII.

Medical Department.

Surgeon-Major A. Adams, M. D., F. R. C. S., continued as usual to
superintend this department efficiently during
the year, under report.

To secure complete and accurate vital statistics, a statistical department was organised on the first of January 1893, which is placed under Kaviraj Murar Dán, in connection with the local Walter Krit Rajputana Hitkarni Sabha. The Hukumat officials shall collect the returns of births and deaths of the towns and villages for submission to the Headquarters every month, where they will be tabulated in a state total along with the returns, from the Tazimi Sardars, invested with judicial powers as well as the Mallani return,—which will be received through the Superintendent Mallani.

A staff of sweepers is kept up for Jodhpur City and carts, drawn by buffalos are in use to remove the night soil of the latrines and the city refuse beyond the city limits. The night soil is deeply trenched into the ground as the cultivators in these parts do not use it for crops of any kind.

A grant of Rs. 1,500 a month is given by the Durbar for the sanitation of the city of Jodhpur and Rs. 100 per mensem for that of Pali.

There are 13 dispensaries in Marwar and Mallani, in which 66,072 patients were treated against 48,846 of the previous year. The number of the in-door patients have, however, fallen from 391 to 380 during the year.

The increased attendance of the out-patients is reported to be principally due to the great prevalence of malarial fever during the last quarter of the year.

The major and minor operations, performed during the year, under retrospect, numbered 217 and 3,673 respectively—which show a slight falling off in operative surgery; which is accounted for by a number of the poorer classes having emigrated in times of scarcity and famine, which prevailed during the last year.

In the Hewson Hospital 89 major operations were performed with only 4 deaths; a great many of these operations were performed by the Deputy Superintendent, Ali Mardan Khán. Surgeon-Major A. Adams, however, did a few eye operations with success. Hospital Assistant, Fateh Mohamed of Jalore is reported to have shown the best results in out dispensaries. He performed 42 major operations with 6 lithotomies, 5 of which proved successful.

The Residency Dispensary is attached to the Resident's office and moves to Abu and into camp with him.
Residency and Salt Dispensaries.

The salt dispensaries at Didwáná, Pachbhadra, and Bhatki were open the whole year, and the Phalodi Dispensary up to the 20th December 1892.

In the 5 dispensaries 4,331 patients were treated of which 255 were in-patients, 15 major and 146 minor operations were performed.

Cholera was prevalent in Marwar. The cases commenced in February and continued till October.
Prevailing diseases.

Malarial fever was unusually prevalent during the last quarter of the year and the mortality in the Luni and other low-lying districts was very great. It carried off many more than the severe out-break of cholera and was much more general as well; as hardly any village escaped a severe visitation of this disease.

The mortality among the children was very marked and following the famine, as it did; the weakened adult population was also less able to stand against it, than they otherwise would have been.

Dysentery and diarrhoea were also very prevalent as might have been expected in a famine season with an inferior supply of both water and food.

The other diseases, seen at the dispensaries were of the ordinary type, which require no special mentions here.

The total expenditure to the Durbar in the maintenance of these
Dispensaries, amounted to Rs. 20,718 as per
under :—
Expenditure.

Establishment charges	...	...	Rs.	10,746
Europe medicines	...	...	,,	5,210
Bazaar medicines	...	...	,,	741
Diets	...	...	,,	237
Travelling and other contingencies	...	...	,,	3,734

The Dispensaries are reported to be well supplied with medical and surgical instruments and they were inspected by the Residency Surgeon during the year. The Pohkaran Dispensary is said to have been rebuilt, enlarged and provided with a complete supply of new surgical instruments.
Inspection, &c.

The new Jail at Jodhpur is now almost ready ; it will completely relieve the over-crowding which has hitherto been detrimental to health.
Jails.

The daily average strength of prisoners during the year has been 880·55 and that of the sick 23·27. The deaths, however, numbered 55 ; of which 7 were from fevers, 13 from dysentery, 9 from diarrhœa, 12 from cholera, 6 from debility, 6 from pneumonia and 2 from chronic bronchitis.

Vaccination is reported to have become very general all over Marwar ; but re-vaccination has not yet made any great progress.

The vaccination staff was the same as given in the last year's report, though a very few increments are reported to have been made.

During the year, under report, 86 vaccinators performed 65,799 operations against 84,304 of the last year ; of which 98·39 per cent were successful. The decrease in the number of vaccinations is accounted for, to famine, and cholera which had greatly reduced the population, and to the spread of malarial fever in October and November, to which the infantile population succumbed to such an alarming extent that in some of the low-lying villages, hardly any child remained to be vaccinated—for the same reasons, the average number of vaccinations performed by each vaccinator has fallen to 765 from 980.

The Superintendent inspected the vaccinated children of various villages, and found 97·66 percentage of success. The Deputy Superintendent inspected 521 villages and saw 10,632 children, of whom 97·26 were successfully vaccinated. The six Assistant Superintendents inspected 1,685 villages and saw 28,648 children ; of whom 95·82 per cent were found successfully vaccinated.

CHAPTER XIII.

Thuggi and Dacoity.

SECTION I.

Rai Bahadur Lala Kishori Lal continued to superintend the Grai Department. Pancholi Chand Mull, late naib Girdawar of Merta and Jaitaran was promoted to the Inspectorship, which fell vacant on the death of Surana Kundan Mull.

The Superintendent is reported to have made tours in Merta, Parbatsar, Nawa, Marote, Godwar and Jodhpur. He had to go to Meywar territory also in search and for the arrest of Kalia Rebari, a famous dacoit.

The total expenditure of the department fell from Rs. 8,920 to 8,793 during the year, under report.

It is very satisfactory to see that there was a marked decrease in the number of dacoities and highway robberies, committed during the year, which were 5 and 50 respectively against 28 and 110 of the previous year.

Heinous offences.

Of the 55 cases, grievous hurt ensued in one case and murder in 3 cases only. In 25 cases, however, the loss was below Rs. 100 and in as many cases, it was below Rs. 500 ; but in 4 cases the property plundered is valued at about Rs. 1,000 ; while in one case the value of the property robbed, aggregated to Rs. 2,000.

The total amount of property, plundered, therefore, came up to Rs. 9,902-8.

Of the 50 highway robberies, 6 were committed by one, 23 by 2, 6 by 3 and 15 by 4 robbers.

Of the 5 dacoities, 2 were committed by 6 men and in each of the remaining three 8, 12, 22 dacoits were respectively concerned.

Of the total number of 184 men, there were 33 Rajputs, 25 Bhils, 25 Baories, 7 Rawats, 6 Sansis, 6 Mers, 4 Charans, 3 Minas, 1 Sargara, 1 Rebari, 1 Sindhi and 72 of unknown castes. It is probable, however, that the number might have been grossly exaggerated as per plaintiff's statement; without any regard whether the offenders of one case were concerned in the other.

The total number of cases, elucidated was 15, of which 2 were elucidated by the Superintendent himself.

The total number of offenders, arrested was 19, of which 3 were arrested by the Superintendent ; and the amount of property, recovered, aggregated to Rs. 1,046-12.

One mail robbery was committed during the year, under review on the 31st December between Balarwa and Teori.

Mail robbery.

The robbers were not traced when the year closed, though some of the letters, &c., were recovered.

Under the amnesty, offered to the offenders, reference to which has been made in the Report for the year 1885-86, 4 Minas of Godwar gave themselves up and obtained pardon on a confession of 14 heinous offences coupled with a promise never to commit them again. They were consequently released on security.

Release of prisoners on security.

Two approvers are reported to have died. The total cost of the maintenance of the approvers in the Durbar service, amounted to Rs. 1,293-2-0 against Rs. 1,220 last year.

Approvers.

SECTION II.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Rai Bahadur Munshi Hardyal Singh continued, as usual, to superintend the settlement of the criminal tribes effectively.

General.

The Supervisor inspected 14 Perganas, 13 Thikanas, invested with judicial powers, and 109 villages, where the criminal tribes are settled.

The Baories of village Nimbhera, where the crime was reported to be on an increase, erected a *gadotra*, viz., bound themselves with solemn oaths not to commit any more thefts.

The annual expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1,882 against 1,588 of the last year, while the income realized, aggregated to Rs. 558-13-6 as per subjoined memo.

Deduction on account of the absence of Jamadars and Lambardars	...	...	...	432-3-6
Fine	...	...	...	16-8-0

A sum of Rs. 9,205 was laid out in the maintenance of the criminal tribes of Sadri, Dudorjore and Jaswantabad.

The criminal tribes are found in almost all the perganas, except Sambhar, where there are few Minas only; and Sankra, Sheo and Shergurh, where the Bhils alone are returned; their number varies in respect of the tribe and locality. The Baories abound in Merta, Jaitaran, Sojat, Nagore, Jodhpur and Bilara. The Minas muster in great numbers in Bali and Jalore, the Thories in Nagore, Jodhpur and Sojat and to some extent in Jaitaran, Merta; and the Bhils are found chiefly in Jaswantpura, Jalore and Sanchor, and to some extent in Jodhpur, Pachbhadra and Shergurh. The Kolies are returned in small numbers at Sanchor and Jaswantpura, and the Bagries in Jalore, Jaswantpura and 3 other perganas.

The annexed statement, arranged in order of tribes, gives the population of the criminal tribes:—

Name of tribe.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Baories	5,349	4,682	7,249	17,280
Minas	5,804	4,153	7,061	17,018
Bhils	11,057	9,073	15,340	35,470
Thories	4,147	3,570	5,731	13,448
Kolies	736	708	837	2,281
Bagries	709	566	1,034	2,309
Total	27,802	22,752	37,252	87,806

The total population of these tribes at the close of the year, therefore, numbered 87,806. Excluding women and children as dependent and unworking classes, 21,596 men, who form 24·7 per centum of the total population and 77·6 per centum of the number of men, given in the above statement, are settled into agriculture ; the extent of land under their cultivation being 4,19,391 $\frac{3}{4}$ bighas (giving on an average a plot of 19·4 bighas to each cultivator) out of which the pattas are granted of 1,61,848 $\frac{1}{4}$ bighas of land to 5,508 persons.

The pattas have been distributed in the pergunas of Merta, Jaitaran, Nagore, Bilara, Jaswantpura, Parbatsar, Jodhpur, Pali, Sojat, Marote, Didwana, Jalore, Nawa, Paehbhadra and Siwana only.

The number of wells and cattle in the possession of the cultivating classes were 1,630 and 62,549 respectively.

Of the 6,206 men, who are without any settled means of livelihood, 580 earn their maintenance as servants, 5,415 as coolies, while 425 are incapable of service.

In 2,013 villages of 19 pergunas the chowkidari "lag bag" is levied which during the year, under report, aggregated to Rs. 79,984-8-9.

As noted in last year's report 4,613 Baories, 5,040 Bhils, 2,490 Thories, 669 Kolies, 667 Minas and 458 Bagries had emigrated in consequence of the prevailing scarcity of whom 3,915 Baories, 3,321 Bhils, 2,039 Thories, 291 Kolies, 557 Minas and 254 Bagries returned before the year elapsed, who have been settled in their respective villages. Of the rest, 685 are reported to have died, leaving a balance of 2,855, who are still at large.

Return of the emigrants.

There is a marked decrease in both the number of thefts and the amount of property, involved therein, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, the only pergunas in which comparatively a greater number of offences are committed are Sankra, Pali, Jaswantpura and Sojat.

Thefts in the Hakumats.

During the year under review 971 cases of the theft of property and 580 those of the theft of cattle valued at about Rs. 1,29,296-11-3 and 30,978-7-6 were committed ; of which 352 of property involving Rs. 12,459-14-9 and 265 of cattle of the value of Rs. 10,856-14-0 were elucidated. 1,260 offenders were arrested, of whom 393 were convicted, but 255 were proved against the criminal tribes.

The total number of cases relating to thefts for disposal was 1,513 involving Rs. 1,60,275 ; of which 246 cases involving Rs. 7,411 were decided ; 288 involving Rs. 9,106 were dismissed for want of proof, and 449 involving Rs. 93,684 were transferred.

Compensation out of the *lág bág* of the criminal tribes was awarded in 51 cases, in which the property plundered aggregated to Rs. 796-3-0 ; but decree against the criminal tribes was given of Rs. 675-7-0 ; of which Rs. 52-8-0 were only realised by the close of the year.

As in Hakumats, the number of thefts that were committed in the Thikanas (exercising judicial powers) during the year under review, exhibit a striking decrease, 206 thefts (151 of property worth Rs. 8,351 and 55 of cattle valued at Rs. 1,922) as against 303 were committed during the year; while 106 cases (72 of property aggregating to Rs. 1,070 and 34 of cattle of the value of Rs. 545) were elucidated. The number of offenders arrested and convicted were 150 and 85 respectively. The total number of cases relating to thefts for disposal was 206 involving Rs. 10,272; of which 44 involving Rs. 1,822 were disposed of, 24 involving Rs. 1,338 were dismissed, 33 involving Rs. 381 were decreed and 38 involving Rs. 4,627 were transferred.

26 persons were sentenced to 1 month imprisonment, 19 to imprisonment between 1 month and 3 months, 21 to imprisonment exceeding 3 months but not exceeding 6 months; while whippings were awarded to 189 persons.

CHAPTER XIV.

Prison.

No changes were made in the number and constitution of the Jails, their number being the same, as mentioned in last year's report, *viz.*, Marwar Jodhpur Jail and City Branch Jail.

Pundit Sukhdeo Prashad, B. A., and Bias Bheron Das held charge of the post of the Superintendent and Jailor respectively till August 1892, when Mota Bakhtawar Mull was appointed on the former post and Bias Har Narain on the latter.

The present Daroga, at the esteemed suggestion of the Resident, Western Rajputana States, was sent to Ajmere to get a practical insight into the working system of the Jail, there.

The total number of convicts, received in the Jail during the year, under review was 658 (males 616, females 42) which with 747 (males 709, females 38) remaining in the Jail on the 31st March 1892 and excluding 638 (males 603, females 35)

as per details given below, gave a grand total of 767 (males 722, females 45) at the close of the year.

Transferred to other Jail to undergo sentence					
Released.	{	A.—on bail ... ..	...	13	
		B.—on appeal ... ..	...	12	
		C.—on expiry of sentence ... ..	...	285	
		D.—By order of the Durbar—			
		(a) on Birthdays ... ..	...	188	
		(b) in hot weather ... ..	...	90	
				<hr/>	588
Died	...	...	...	...	46
Total					<hr/> 638 <hr/>

The daily average strength of the prisoners was 752.

Of the convicts, admitted into the Jail, during the year, there were 590 Hindus, 60 Mohamedans and 8 Jains and Budhists; while 337 persons were between the ages of 16 and 40, of whom 26 were females; 315 were over 40 years of age, of whom 15 were females; but only 6 were juvenile prisoners under the age of 16, of whom one alone was a female.

Classification of prisoners.

The following table shows the occupation of convicts previous to their admission into Jail :—

M A L E S .						F E M A L E S .				
Persons, employed in the State service.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons, engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons, employed in commerce or trade.	Total.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widow.	Prostitute.	Total.
12	99	62	436	7	616	25	1	15	1	42

Of the total number of prisoner, admitted into Jail in 1892-93, three were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 655 to rigorous imprisonment.

Description of sentences.

The following table shows the classification of convicts, admitted into Jail during 1892-93 and remaining at the close of the year, according to length of sentence :—

	ADMITTED.			REMAINING ON THE 31ST MARCH 1893.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding one month ...	60	2	62	2	...	2
Above one and not exceeding 3 months	40	2	42	21	2	23
„ 3 „ „ 6 „ ...	152	13	165	48	1	49
„ 6 „ „ 1 year ...	122	10	132	73	7	80
„ 1 year „ 2 years...	105	12	117	141	12	153
„ 2 „ „ 5 „ ...	123	3	126	289	2	291
„ 5 „ „ 7 „ ...	7	...	7	72	8	80
„ 7 „ „ 10 „ ...	4	...	4	26	5	31
„ 10 „ „ 14 „ ...	1	...	1	21	1	22
Sentenced to { (a) for life ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
transportation { (b) for term ...	2	...	2	29	7	36
TOTAL ...	616	42	658	722	45	767

Of the 616 convicts, admitted during the year 588 were convicted for the first time, 21 once before, 2 twice before, and 5 more than twice.

An average of 750 convicts (males 709, females 41) was under sentence of labour on working days; of this number 23 (males 22, female 1) were sick, 52 (males 45, females 7) were convalescent and infirm, and one male and one female not sentenced to labour leaving about 673 fit for labour.

Employment of prisoners

The following table shows the manner, in which convicts were employed during the year :—

Year.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	AVERAGE NUMBER, EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.									
					On unremunerative labour.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDING.			
						Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails.	Jail repairs.	Additions or alterations.		New Jail.	
											Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.
1892-93	2	750	23	52	120	17	27	...	10	...	450	172	...	...

There were 119 persons, pending trial on the 31st March 1892, while 705 were admitted during the year, giving thereby a total of 824; of whom 718 were discharged as per accompanying memo.

Under-trial persons.

A. Without trial	...	...	...	32
B. Acquitted after trial	...	...	...	180
C. Convicted and sentenced	...	...	...	408
D. Transferred to other jails	...	...	...	32
E. Released on bail	...	...	...	57
F. Acquitted after whipping	...	...	...	1
G. Escaped	...	...	...	Nil
H. Died	...	...	...	8

The average daily number of such persons comes to 130.

The total cost of maintenance during the year aggregated to Rs. 37,056-12-9 thus giving an average of Rs. 42-0-3 per head. The total cash earnings on the other hand amounted to Rs. 1,367-15-9 thus giving an average of Rs. 1-13-2 per head. The net cost to Durbar accordingly rose from Rs. 28-1-6 to Rs. 40-3-1.

The subjoined statement compares the sickness and mortality amongst the prisoners of all classes during 1891-92 and 1892-93. The number of persons that can be

Health.

accommodated in the parts of the Jail devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells is 536.

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Average daily strength ...	765	752
Maximum population on any one day	897	996
Daily average number of sick ...	17	23
Number of deaths in and out of hospital	32	54

There was one prisoner at the close of the last year, while 26 were received during the year. The average daily number of such prisoners was, therefore, two only. 25 prisoners were released, leaving 2 in the Jail when the year closed.

Civil prisoners.

The capacity of barracks at 36 superficial feet per head being 6; the average number of prisoners below capacity was 4.

The total charges are reported to be Rs. 48, the average cost per prisoner being paid by the plaintiff at the rate of Rs. 4 per month.

CHAPTER XV.

Courts of Justice.

MAHAKMA KHAS.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA.

Four cases were referred to His Highness for confirmation. His
CRIMINAL. Highness confirmed the findings of the Ijlas,
awarding capital punishment to one and life
imprisonment to six.

Five references were made under this head and in these, the decisions
CIVIL. of the Ijlas were confirmed.

BOUNDARY. Two appeals are pending.

Mahakma Khas.

It is the Marwar Supreme Court of Justice, presided over by the
Musahib-Ala, Maharaj Dhiraj Col. Sir Pratap Singh. Its decisions are mostly
final. Only His Highness can alter them. It held 117 sittings during
the year.

CRIMINAL.

130 cases were received and 13 were pending at the beginning of the
Confirmation. year. 133 were disposed of, leaving a balance
of 10 at the end of the year.

Under this head, 1 case was filed, and 2 were in balance. 2 were
Revision. disposed of, leaving 1 pending at the close of the
year.

7 cases were received and 3 were pending. 7 were disposed of, leaving
Appeals. 3 in balance at the close of the year.

In 3 cases the Ijlas recommended life imprisonment, and passed capital
sentence in 1.

The Ijlas had to deal with 100 under-trial prisoners, out of whom 77
were convicted, and 23 acquitted, thus leaving no under-trial prisoner at the
end of the year.

Punishment classified :—

To be hanged	...	...	...	1
Life imprisonment	...	...	...	3
14 years	...	...	...	0
10 „	...	...	...	1
7 „	...	...	...	1
5 „	...	...	...	10
4 „	...	...	...	3
3 „	...	...	...	5
2 „	...	...	...	17
1½ „	...	...	...	3
1 year	...	...	...	14
9 months	...	...	...	0
6 „	...	...	...	11
4 „	...	...	...	2
3 „	...	...	...	5
2 „	...	...	...	1
Total				<u>77</u>

Civil.

Civil cases are received under 3 classes : (1) as appeals (2) for revision (3) for confirmation.

Statement showing the institution and disposal of judicial cases.

COURTS.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.						Balance at the close of the year.	
				Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Dismissed.	Total.		
APPEALS—											
Boundary ...	9	6	15	12	1	...	...	...	13	2
Appellate Court ...	41	66	107	46	7	17	...	6	76	31	
Sirdars' Court ...	37	37	74	24	5	14	...	1	44	30	
Mallani ...	4	9	13	2	...	1	...	3	6	7	
Total ...	91	118	209	84	13	32	...	10	139	70	
REVISION—											
Iglas Khas ...	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Boundary ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Appellate Court ...	4	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	3	2
Sirdars' Court ...	9	2	11	4	...	2	1	...	7	1	
Diwani Court ...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hakumats ...	4	1	5	2	...	...	3	...	5	...
Total ...	19	8	27	12	...	3	4	...	19	8	
CONFIRMATION—											
Boundary ...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Appellate Court ...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
Sirdars' Court ...	3	5	8	3	...	...	2	...	5	3
Diwani Court ...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	...
Hakumats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallani ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	7	8	15	7	...	2	3	...	12	3	
GRAND TOTAL ...	117	131	251	103	13	37	7	10	170	81	

Stamps and Court fees realized in the cases amounted to Rs. 1,637-13-0.

The following statement will show the work done by the Ijlas per sitting :—

Classification.				Number of sittings.	Cases disposed of.	Average per sitting.
Criminal	...	...	...	33	142	4.3
Civil	...	...	...	37	154	4.1
Boundary	...	...	...	6	16	2.6
Miscellaneous references	...	...	...	41	422	10.3

Judicial Miscellaneous Applications.

395 applications were instituted and 200 were pending at the beginning of the year out of which 120 were disposed of, reducing last years arrears by 25.

Criminal.

300 applications were instituted and 55 were pending of which 312 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 43 when the year closed.

Civil.

110 applications were filed and 63 were pending out of which 106 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 67 for disposal.

Boundary.

Municipality.

7 appeals were lodged against the decisions of the Municipal Committee with 16 pending at the close of the year. Of these 13 were cleared, leaving 5 for disposal.

Sanction for Extraordinary Expenditure.

313 files were received and 80 were pending at the beginning of the year, out of them 338 were disposed of, leaving 55 pending at the end of the year.

Execution of Decrees.

212 referencees were made by the Lower Courts, 149 were pending, 215 were disposed of, leaving 146 in balance.

Audit.

56 files were received and 5 were pending, 55 were disposed of and 6 were left pending.

Military.

398 references were made under this head with 43 of the previous year. 371 were finally disposed of, leaving a balance of 70 for disposal.

Court of Wards.

The number of references received under this head during the year, with that of the previous year, was 125. Of these 87 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 38.

No.	Names of Estates or Estate-holders.	Annual Income.			Budgetted Expenditure.			Savings.			REMARKS.
1	Maharaj Daulat Singh ...	16,350	0	0	6,127	5	0	10,222	11	0	
2	* Maharaj Jewan Singh ...	21,837	0	0	6,588	9	0	15,248	7	0	
3	Rao Raja Bheru Singh ...	6,051	0	0	3,468	0	0	1,101	0	0	
4	Rao Raja Bisan Singh ...	4,569	0	0	3,468	0	0	1,101	0	0	
5	Rao Raja Fateh Singh ...	6,030	0	0	2,124	0	0	3,876	0	0	
6	Goondoij ...	9,378	0	0	4,775	0	0	4,603	0	0	
7	Baukli ...	3,201	0	0	2,104	0	0	1,097	0	0	
8	Balana ...	910	0	0	435	0	0	475	0	0	
9	Bajuwas ...	3,267	1	6	2,262	10	9	1,004	6	9	
10	Kherwa ...	31,466	7	9	14,888	4	6	16,578	3	3	
11	Malgarh ...	3,876	3	0	2,029	0	0	1,847	3	0	
12	Manda ...	6,000	0	0	3,067	0	0	2,933	0	0	
13	Dodinna ...	22,862	11	3	15,840	0	6	7,022	10	9	
14	Thur ...	7,230	0	0	3,420	6	0	3,809	10	0	
15	Rama ...	3,501	0	0	1,632	0	0	1,869	0	0	

* Maharaj Jewan Singh having attained majority, has been placed in charge of his estate.

Abkari.

Out of 57 applications, with 6 of the last year, 54 were disposed of, leaving 9 for disposal.

Court of Sardars.

Rai Bahadur Munshi Hardy Singh assisted by Pundit Jivanand,
 Assistant Superintendent and Lala Bidhu Ram,
 continued to superintend this court, as usual.

Personnel.

The work disposed of by this court was about the same as last year.
 The number of suits, instituted was 838, which
 with 498 pending from the close of the last
 year, gave during the year under report a total for disposal of 1,336 suits.
 The number of suits, disposed of, came to 603 while 292 were transferred to
 other courts. Of the suits disposed of 260 were connected with money matters
 involving a sum of Rs. 2,51,795 in dispute, 169 were relating to land, 13
 regarding betrothals, 9 pertaining to adoption, the rest being of miscellaneous
 nature. As to the mode of disposal 72 were compromised, 162 dismissed for
 default and 30 dismissed on merits, and 21 were withdrawn. Decrees were
 given in the remainder, which were *ex parte* in 82 suits, on confession in 64,
 on arbitration in 14 and on merits in 158. There remained a balance of 441
 suits undisposed of, at the close of the year.

Original jurisdiction civil.

The decisions of the Court were appealed against in 39 suits which
 with 37 pending from the last year in the
 previous decision was confirmed in 24, modified in 5, and reversed in 14 suits,
 while 2 were sent back for revision of the total suits, disposed of during the
 year 6.4 per centum were appealed against. The percentage of confirmation
 and modification comes to 53.3 and 11.1 respectively.

Appeals.

The number of applications filed during the year was 499 against
 456 of the last year, the amount involved being
 Rs. 18,405 against 12,371 of the year before.
 The number of the applications on the file at the commencement of the year
 was 223 of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,64,345. The total for disposal
 therefore rose to 722 from 709. Half of which were however disposed of,
 which involved a sum of Rs. 1,10,041.

Execution of decree.

This scheme, which has proved of double advantage both to the
 Jagirdar and his creditors, has been working to
 the satisfaction of the Durbar since its establish-
 ment in 1884 under the supervision of the Court of Sardars.

Bankruptcy.

When an innumbered Jagirdar applies to the court to arrange for the
 liquidation of his liabilities, an exhaustive enquiry is made with a view to
 ascertain the exact amount of his income; while notices, are given to the credi-
 tors to file their claims. Nearly half of the revenue of the estate is kept aside
 for the maintenance of the Jagirdar and for the tribute and feudal service, due

to the Durbar, the balance being assigned to the creditors. The instalments are fixed and the period shown within which the claims are to be satisfied and within which the Jagirdar can contract no new loans. The ratio of the instalments stands thus:—If the creditors, who advanced debts within five years back from the date, the estate was declared bankrupt and who are the first to be considered, receive 10 per cent; those whose claims refer to a period of ten years' back get 6 p. c., while the creditors of a period of fifteen years' back from the date of application are paid 4 p. c. and those of twenty years or more, 3 p. c.

During the year, under retrospect 19 new bankruptcy cases were instituted which with 23 pending from the close of the last year, gave a total for disposal of 42, of which 17 were disposed of.

Of the disposals, one was amicably settled, one was withdrawn, 5 decreed on confession and 9 dismissed for default, while one was transferred. The amount involved in the cases, disposed of, was Rs. 38,649.

Seventy-four appeals were presented during the year against the decisions of the Hakumats, Superintendents of Perganas and Munsiffs' Courts, which including the forty-seven, pending from the close of the previous year, gave a total for disposal of 121. Sixty-six appeals were disposed of and five were transferred, leaving fifty undisposed of. As to the mode of disposal the previous decisions were confirmed in 20, modified in 7, reversed in 12, compromised in 6 and rejected in 11 suits.

Jagir Work done in the Court of Sardars.

CIVIL.

Fourteen appeals were lodged during the year against the decisions of the Jagirdars, exercising judicial powers (two against the decisions of each of the 5 Thikanas:—Rain, Pohkaran, Rian, Kuehawan, and Ahore; one against those of Khimsar, Sanderao, Dodianna and Khudala). Four appeals were on the file, at the commencement of the year. The total for disposal, therefore was of 18; of which 14 were decided, leaving 4 undisposed, when the year ended.

There was one appeal pending when the year began; while 3 were lodged during the year against the decisions of Ghanerao, Sanderao and Ahore; of which 2 were upheld and one reversed, leaving one appeal undisposed of on the 31st March 1893.

Nigarani.

There was no civil suit for disposal; but one criminal case was filed, which was disposed of.

Revision.

Out of 13 civil suits (2 of which were pending from the close of the previous year) 10 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3 at the end of the year.

Cases beyond the power of Jagirdar.

Civil. There was only one suit pending at the commencement of the year, which with 2, newly instituted, gave a total for disposal of 3 ; all of which were disposed of.

Criminal. The cases pending at the close of the last year numbered 24; while the new institutions rose to 168; giving a total of 192 for disposal, of which 170 were disposed of.

Miscellaneous.

Civil. The number of cases, instituted was 61 which with 19 pending from the close of the last year, gave a total of 80; of which 55 were decided.

Criminal. The number of cases, pending for disposal at the beginning of the year was 10, while 52 new cases were instituted, giving a total of 62 cases. The disposals however numbered 42.

Summary.	Pending	...	852
	Filed	...	1,642
			<hr/>
	Total	...	2,494
	Disposed of	...	1,244
	Transferred	...	298
	Balance	...	952

JAGIRDARS' COURTS.

There are 36 Thikanas exercising judicial powers, as noted in the margin. Twenty of whom are invested with first class judicial powers, *viz.*, they can hear civil suits up to Rs. 1,000, imprison for 6 months and fine up to Rs. 300. Seven exercise second class judicial powers, *i. e.*, to hear civil suits up to Rs. 500; to imprison for 3 months and to fine up to Rs. 150. Nine are empowered to hear civil suits up to Rs. 300, to sentence imprisonment for one month and to impose fine up to Rs. 100.

1st Class.

Maharaj Fateh Singh.

(Khushalpura).

Pohkalan.

Nimaj.

Kuchawan.

Asop.

Ras.

Chandawal.

Chanod.

Kantalia.

Rian.

Kherwa.

Khinsai.

Marot.

Ghaneiao.

Juola.

Bhadrijan

Khejarla.

Ahorc.

Bagri.

Agewa.

2nd Class.

Sathin.

Dodiana.

Jhalamand.

Khimwara.

Samdari.

Ren.

Lanbian.

3rd Class.

Harsolao.

Daspan.

Bera.

Bakra.

Rakhi.

Khudala.

Bargaon.

Sanderao.

Bhenswara.

The Jagirdars can, however, hear cases beyond their powers with the special permission of the Court of Sardars—where also appeals from their decisions are lodged. The Ahlmads and Kamdars of the Jagirdars are trained in the judicial work by the Court of Sardars.

The scheme has been working to the satisfaction of the Durbar. The Jagirdars also carry on their work with some regularity Maharajs Jiwan Singh, Dowlat Singh being minor their work is being carried on by the Court of Sardars. The following is a summary of the work done in the Courts of these Jagirdars.

CIVIL.

The number of suits on the file at the close of the last year was 639 which with 891 involving Rs. 38,534 newly instituted gave a total for disposal of 1,530; of which 813 of the value of Rs. 35,307 was disposed of, leaving a balance of 717 on the 31st March 1893.

The income derived as Court fee, &c., amounted to Rs. 3,890-13-3.

14 appeals were preferred against the decisions of the Jagirdars in the Court of Sardars, which 11 suits were filed for revision in the said Court, 30 complaints were filed against the proceedings of the Thikanas which were duly disposed of.

CRIMINAL.

The number of cases which remained undisposed of, at the end of the last year was 241 which together with 744 new institutions gave a total of 985 for disposal, of which 708 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 277 when the year closed.

The income derived from fee, &c., amounted to Rs. 4,184-1-0.

Of the cases disposed of, by the Thikanas 4 were appealed against during the year under consideration, of which in 2 the previous decisions were confirmed and in 1 it was reversed.

Statement showing the Civil and Criminal work of the courts of the Jagirdars, exercising judicial powers during 1892-93.

NAME OF THE THIKANA.	CIVIL SUITS.										CRIMINAL CASES.										Decisions appealed against in the Court of Sarkars during the year.				
	Pendings.	SUITS FILED.		Total.	SUITS DISPOSED OF.			Remaining.	Receipts.			Pendings.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Receipts.								
		Number of.	Value of.		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.						Rs.	A.	P.						
																				Number of.		Value of.	Rs.	A.	P.
Maharaj Pateh Singh (Kushalpur)	...	6	4	2	0	12	4	.....	...	...	8	9	2	0	11	19	30	6	24	7	4	0	...
Pohkaran	...	285	181	15,222	14	0	169	148	5,592	9	0	321	677	6	0	18	50	68	53	15	8	0	2		
Nimaj	...	'89	57	2,651	4	0	145	27	947	8	6	118	167	12	0	34	53	87	32	55	200	8	0		
Kuchawan	...	15	111	7,809	6	0	126	111	8,473	1	3	15	1,056	11	0	10	68	78	75	2	837	15	2		
Asop	...	4	...	.....	...	...	4	2	.....	...	...	2	.....	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Itas	...	6	0	951	12	0	12	6	224	1	0	6	30	1	0	10	17	27	21	6	51	11	0		
Chandawal	...	5	18	968	13	6	23	12	325	1	6	11	158	2	6	15	45	60	50	10	353	13	3		
Chaud	...	61	32	791	3	6	93	51	2,463	7	9	42	116	15	9	16	51	67	40	27	154	0	0		
Kantalia	...	7	6	592	0	0	13	7	593	14	0	6	45	4	0	5	15	20	16	4	28	0	0		
Rian	...	1	16	473	2	0	17	14	473	2	0	3	29	9	0	3	26	29	27	2	155	7	9		
Kherwa	...	16	11	315	1	0	27	22	503	7	0	5	63	5	0	8	19	27	25	2	119	0	0		
Khinsar	...	7	4	1,814	8	0	11	9	1,804	10	6	2	50	9	0	1	6	7	6	1	11	0	0		
Marote	...	2	24	1,646	5	9	26	18	628	0	0	8	169	6	0	5	52	57	39	18	334	13	3		
Ghanetno	...	8	104	4,202	14	0	112	102	4,124	3	0	10	386	11	9	2	17	49	46	3	178	12	0		

Jaola	1	10	616	15	0	11	611	12	13	0							9	9	9	105	1	0
Bhadraan	15	21	402	3	6	36	7	13	10	0	29	30	0	0	25	39	64	23	41	226	0	0
Khejaula	3	9	202	8	0	12	12	291	8	0		18	5	0	1	3	4	4		240	0	0
Akore	10	27	1,827	4	0	37	29	1,716	13	0	5	118	11	6	13	29	42	33	4	90	12	0
Bagri		5	137	3	3	5	5	198	7	0		9	8	0	6	21	27	27		20	12	0
Agawa	2	10	244	15	9	12	8	111	1	6	4	26	4	0	2	20	22	16	6	44	4	0
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM SECOND CLASS JUDICIAL TOWNS																						
Sathun	15	5	859	0	0	20	15	711	5	6	5	19	7	0	3	5	8	4	4	105	0	0
Dodana	1	21	543	6	0	22	17	551	4	0	5	10	7	0	2	29	31	31		69	8	0
Jhalamand	1	3	625	0	0	4	4	582	4	0		20	10	0		9	9	9		136	0	0
Khimwara	9	20	539	0	0	19	20	641	2	0	9	41	12	0	7	17	24	14	6	95	4	0
Sandari	4	10	329	12	0	11	9	443	5	0	5	39	10	6	1	2	3	3				
Ren	3	19	455	10		22	16	683	9	6	6	33	1	6	1	11	12	10	2	131	12	3
Lanbren	7	12	1,041	8	0	19	9	25	0	0	10	61	4	0	12	18	30	10	20	63	8	0
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM THIRD CLASS JUDICIAL TOWNS																						
Husolao	3	4	67	10	0	7	1	19	2	0	6	13	4	0		5	5	3	2	14	0	0
Daspan	10	5	53	9	0	15	10	13	3	0	5	19	3	0		2	2	1	1	1	12	0
Beta	1	8	147	0	0	9	7				2	5	15	6		5	5	5		12	8	0
Dakra		23	865	13	0	23	15	410	3	9	5	114	4	9	2	4	6	4	2	32	0	0
Rakhi	10	23	501	10	0	28	26	641	14	0	12	37	7	0	11	4	23	14	9	46	4	0
Khodala	1	10	405	9	0	11	9	705	9	6	2	41	13	0	3	6	9	7	2	10	8	0
Bugaon	1	10	205	0	0	11	10				1	75	11	0	5	11	19	16	3	54	12	0
Sundiao	13	47	907	12	6	60	31	534	11	0	29	68	10	0	1	14	18	15	3	73	8	0
Bhenswara	13	10	403	4	0	23	6	203	11	0	17	31	6	0	2	2	4	1	3	17	0	0
Total	639	891	38,533	11	9	1,530	813	35,207	4	6	747	3,590	13	3	241	744	985	708	277	1,181	1	0
																						17

Munsiffs' Courts.

There are two Courts of Munsiffs, acting under the direct control and supervision of the Court of Sardars, one of these designated Adalt-i-Munsiffi was established on the 19th July 1884 and the other styled Court Munsiffi was set on foot on the 17th May 1886.

Both the courts have been working satisfactorily and are self-supporting.

Adalat Munsiffi.

Personnel. Pancholi Ganga Das continued to hold the post of the Munsiff, as usual.

Original suits. There were 478 suits pending at the close of the preceding year which together with 471 suits, newly instituted and excluding 147 transferred, gave a total for disposal of 802, of which 386 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 416 suits, when the year closed. Of the disposals 349 were monetary suits of the value of Rs. 35,780 ; 17 relating to land, 2 about betrothals and 18 other suits.

As to the mode of disposal, 52 suits were compromised, 127 dismissed for default, 16 dismissed on merits, 102 cases were decided *ex parte* ; 65 decided on confession ; 12 by Panchayat and 11 on merits ; while one was withdrawn.

Execution of Decree. There were 359 application for execution of decree involving Rs. 60,732 on the file, when the last year closed while the new institutions numbered 329 (for Rs. 45,016) giving thereby a total of 686 applications for disposal ; of which 68 involving 8,586 were transferred and 119 (for Rs. 14,002) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 501 suits at the end of the year, under review.

The mode of disposal by cash was Rs. 4,287 and by instalments Rs. 18,301.

Court Munsiffi.

Personnel. Lala Debi Parshad continued to hold the post of the Munsiff of this Court as usual.

Civil suits. There were 575 new suits, instituted during the year, which, including 106, pending from the previous year and excluding 108 transferred, gave a total for disposal of 573 suits ; of which the disposals numbered 310 leaving a balance of 263 at the close of the year.

As to the mode of disposal, 54 were decided without contest, 23 with consent, 16 by Panchayat, 89 *ex parte*, 69 on the razinama, submitted by both the parties, 50 without trial and 24 were dismissed for want of proof.

Of the suits, disposed of, there were 366 for money involving Rs. 36,332 in dispute, 16 relating to land, 7 concerning betrothals and 29 of miscellaneous nature.

Of the cases, decided by this Court, 10 were appealed against, in the Court of Sardars, of which 3 only have been disposed of, in all of which the previous decision was confirmed.

206 applications (for Rs. 19,454) were presented during the year and including 85 pending from the previous year gave a total for disposal of 291 (for Rs. 32,100) of which 184 were disposed of.

Execution of decree.

The mode of disposal by cash was Rs. 4,384 and by instalments Rs. 19,631.

Mallani.

The civil and revenue work of this district was under the charge of Rai Bahadur Munshi Hardyal Singh, who continued as usual to satisfactorily discharge his functions as the Superintendent of Mallani under whom were Mohammad Khan, the Hakim, and Hira Singh, the Munsiff.

Control.

The Superintendent twice made tours in Mallani. His first tour extended from the 24th October to the 18th November during which period, he visited the following places where the chief business had to be done.

Superintendent's tour.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|-------------|
| (1) Jesole | ... | (9) Udasar |
| (2) Sunli | ... | (10) Gudat |
| (3) Nowsar | ... | (11) Nagar |
| (4) Chawa | ... | (12) Surra |
| (5) Balmere | ... | (13) Sundri |
| (6) Balera | ... | (14) Kalori |
| (7) Chotan | ... | (15) Tapra |
| (8) Sudiar | ... | (16) Jesole |

Besides inspecting offices, jails, schools, customs ports and Famine Relief works, he also visited the sites of several boundary and other cases in which appeals were pending in his court. For the second time he was sent in connection with the Mandpura-Bhurtia Boundary dispute case which was pending since 1854. The whole line under dispute which was seven miles long, was examined and surveyed, and after other local enquiries connected therewith were conducted, an accurate map was drawn, and the pillars erected. The decision was approved and confirmed by the Durbar as well as by the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

Formerly there was only one Dispensary at Jesole which lies in a corner 60 miles distant from Badmere. Great inconvenience was consequently felt, especially in cases of grievous hurt or murder when the Medical examination was necessary. The Durbar accordingly sanctioned the establishment of a Dispensary at Badmere, while the services of the jarah and the native physician heretofore in service, were dispensed away with.

Court of the Superintendent of Mallani.

HAKUMAT SIDE.

The number of cases pending at the close of the last year was 29 while the new institutions numbered 65. Of the total number, 72 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 22 at the end of 1892-93.

47 applications were received during the year which with 7 pending from the last year, gave a total for disposal of 56 of which 44 were disposed of.

The decision of the Hakim was appealed against in 4 cases during the year under report, while 2 appeals were on file when the year commenced. All the 6 appeals were disposed of.

Only one suit was filed for revision which remained undisposed of when the year closed.

38 suits of miscellaneous nature were pending at the commencement of the year, and 297 were filed. During the year, the disposals numbered 237 leaving a balance of 48 at the close of the year.

Munsiff Side.

Out of the 18 suits, filed during the year, 12 were disposed of.

The decisions of the Munsiff were appealed against in 6 cases, while 7 appeals were on the file when the year commenced. All the 13 appeals were disposed of during the year.

Of the 2 suits, pending from the close of the last year, none was disposed of.

There was one suit on the file when the year 1891-92 closed, while 7 suits were instituted during the year. All the 8 suits were decided.

Haqiat claims to Land.

Of the 4 suits, filed during the year, 3 were disposed of.

Summary.

	Hakumat side.	Munsiff side.	Total.
Pending ...	78	10	88
Instituted ...	364	35	399
Total ...	442	45	487
Disposed of ...	359	36	395
Remaining ...	83	9	92

Civil work of the Hakim of Malani.

224 suits were instituted during the year which with 32 pending from the close of the last year, gave a total for disposal of 261 suits, of which the disposals numbered 132.

Original civil.

113 applications for the execution of decrees were received, while 48 were pending from the commencement of the year. Of the total number 161, only 79 were disposed of.

Executions of Decrees.

There were 10 suits of miscellaneous nature on the file at the commencement of the year, which together with 67 new institutions, gave a total of 77 for disposal, of which 56 were decided.

Miscellaneous.

Munsiff of Mallanis' Court.

	Original civil suits.	Execution of decrees.	Haqiat claims to land.	Partition.	Boundary.	Revision and partial of pillar erection.	Total.	Remarks.
Pending ...	6	...	72	27	3	24	132	
Filed ...	5	1	62	8	1	11	88	
Total ...	11	1	134	35	4	35	220	
Disposed of...	7	...	49	9	1	14	80	
Remaining undisposed of.	4	1	85	26	3	21	140	

Appellate Court.

Control.

Bhandari Hanwant Chand continued to be
the Judge of this court.

Civil.

Original.

There was a slight increase in the original work of this court. There were 39 suits instituted during the year, which with 9 pending from the previous year gave a total of 48 for disposal as against 46 in the previous year, 35 as against 31 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 13 when the year closed. Of the suits for disposal, 37 were adoption cases, and 6 for various amounts of money over Rs. 5,000 involving a total sum of Rs. 1,26,428 in dispute, while one was a partition suit and 4 were of miscellaneous nature. Of the suits, disposed of, 29 were adoption cases, 2 monetary cases involving Rs. 13,944 and 4 suits of miscellaneous nature. The decisions in 14 suits, relating to money and in 26 adoption and 1 of miscellaneous nature were appealed against in Mahkma Khas. Of the 27 appeals, disposed of, the decisions were confirmed in 16, modified in 4, reversed in 4, and 3 were sent back for revision.

Execution of Decree.

The number of suits instituted during the year was 7 which together with 23 pending from the close of the last year and excluding 1 transferred, gave a total of 29 for disposal, involving a sum of Rs. 68,863. The disposals, however, numbered 11 of the value of Rs. 3,877. Of the disposals 4 were regarding adoption, 5 pertaining to money transactions and the remaining two were of miscellaneous nature.

Appeals.

There were 176 appeals for disposal (including 51 pending from last year) against 148 in 1891-92. The number relating to money transactions was exactly half involving Rs. 57,457. Of the remaining 88 appeals, 8 referred to adoption 52 were in suits relating to immovable property, and 12 for movable property, 5 for adoption, 4 for *lag bag* and 7 were of miscellaneous nature. The disposals numbered 135; of which 67 were money cases involving Rs. 40,188,—6 were adoption cases, 40 were concerning immovable property, 8 about movable property, 5 relating to adoption, 3 about *lag bag* and 6 of miscellaneous nature, of the disposals, the previous decisions were modified in 18, reversed in 16, and upheld in 96, while 5 were transferred.

Criminal.

The number of appeals, presented during the year, including four, pending from the previous year and deducting three transferred, was 104, implicating 100 persons, of which 92 cases affecting 88 persons, were disposed of. Only 12 appeals affecting as many persons, remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 88 persons, dealt with, one died and 56 were acquitted while 31 were convicted.

Of the disposals, the previous decisions were confirmed in 71 cases affecting 68 persons, modified in 8 cases implicating 7 persons, reversed in 13 cases affecting as many persons.

113 cases implicating 142 persons were received from the Foujdari Court for final orders of the Mahakma Khas, of which 110 affecting 136 persons were submitted to the Mahakma Khas with an expression of opinion. 36 of these cases affecting 41 persons were for homicide, 19 affecting 24 persons, for dacoity, 3 implicating 8 persons, for highway robbery and the rest were of miscellaneous nature. In 102 cases affecting 119 persons the previous decisions were confirmed, in 5 cases implicating 15 persons, they were modified ; in 3 cases affecting 2 persons they were reversed ; the proceedings thus ended in the conviction of 75 persons and discharge of 59 ; while two breathed their last under confinement. Three cases implicating six persons were however transferred.

The number of criminal cases received for confirmation of the court was 250 involving 241 persons. Of which 223 cases affecting 230 persons were confirmed, 7 cases implicating as many persons were modified, 5 cases affecting 9 persons were reversed and 5 cases implicating 5 persons were transferred. The convictions numbered 141 and acquittals 98 ; while 7 died.

The number of cases, pending at the close of the year was accordingly one case affecting two persons.

Foujdari Court.

During the year, under report, the Foujdari Court remained under the charge of Kaviraj Murar Dan.

The total number of suits, instituted during the year rose from 2,392 to 2,466 which together with 721 cases, pending at the close of the last year, gave a total of 3,187 against 3,086 of the last year. The disposals rose from 2,306 to 2,859.

In 231 the sentence of imprisonment was passed, in 178 fine was imposed, 458 were compromised, 77 were transferred and 1,268 cases were dismissed (36 for default and 1,232 for want of proof) while 378 were submitted for final orders of the Appellate Court; and 268 were of miscellaneous nature.

Dewani Court.

There were no changes to record in the personnel of the department. Mehta Amrit Lal continued to hold charge of it, as usual.

There were 486 suits instituted during the year, which with 231 pending from the previous year and deducting 208 transferred to other Courts, gave a total for

disposal of 509 suits as against 413 last year. The disposals rose from 182 to 306 during the year; and there remained 203 suits undisposed of, at the end of the year.

174 applications for execution of decrees for Rs. 1,01,421, were presented during the year which with 366 for
Execution of decree. Rs. 1,05,739, the balance of the last year, gave a total for disposal of 540 applications. The number for disposals by the Court rose from 131 to 190; Rs. 55,105 were realized in cash and instalments fixed for Rs. 79,017.

There were 178 appeals lodged during the year, which including 221
Appellate side. pending from the previous year and excluding 11 transferred, gave a total for disposal of 388 as against 384 last year. The disposals also rose from 163 to 255.

Jodhpur City Kotwali Court.

There were 353 suits filed during the year, which including 120 pend-
Civil. ing from the previous year, gave a total of 473 for disposal, of which 21 suits were transferred and 380 disposed of.

Of the disposal, as many as 188 were for money involving Rs. 20,590, 103 regarding land, 7 relating to betrothals and 82 other suits, as to the mode of disposal 5 suits were withdrawn, 17 compromised, 55 dismissed for default, 60 dismissed on merits; 22 suits were decided *ex parte*, 71 decided on confession, and 150 by reference to arbitration.

The number of applications presented for execution of decrees during
Execution of decrees. the year was 102, which including the number, pending last year, gave a total for disposal of 211, involving Rs. 27,329; the number disposed of was 121 involving Rs. 13,849 leaving a balance of 90 applications involving Rs. 13,480.

There were 375 cases (affecting 162 persons) filed during the year
Criminal. which with 92 cases (affecting 9 persons) pending from last year, gave a total for disposal of 467 cases (affecting 171 persons) of which 446 cases (affecting 160 persons) were disposed of, leaving 21 cases (affecting 11 persons) undisposed of, at the close of the year.

Of the 160 persons, 40 were acquitted, 13 were released on bail and one died of the 106 persons, 45 were transferred to other courts.

Simple imprisonment was awarded to	20
Imprisonment with fine „ to	6
Do. with whipping to	1
Fine imposed on „	31
Whipping awarded to ...	3

Superintendent of Jalore's Court.

The number of cases, pending at the commencement of the year was 58 while 140 suits were newly instituted ; of the
 Civil suits. total of 198, the disposals numbered 135.

Of the disposals there were 11 suits relating to land, 9 concerning betrothals, 83 pertaining to money transactions involving a total sum of Rs. 425 and 32 of miscellaneous nature.

As to the mode of disposal, 27 were transferred, 18 were disposed of without contest, 11 with contest, 8 *ex parte*, 9 by Panchayat, 39 by Razinama and the remaining 23 without trial.

The decisions of the court was appealed against in 4 cases only.

46 applications for execution of decree, for Rs. 2,538 were presented during the year which with 26 for Rs. 5,072
 Execution of Decree. pending from the previous year gave a total for disposal of 72 applications against 57 last year. The number of disposals by the court rose from 31 to 35 involving Rs. 1,772 of which sum, the instalments were fixed.

There were 162 cases implicating 4 offenders pending at the close of the year ; while 304 implicating 97 offenders
 Criminal. were filed during the year, giving a total of 466 cases affecting 101 offenders. Of which 360 cases affecting 101 offenders were disposed of.

Of the 101 offenders, 8 were acquitted, 24 transferred, and 2 were on bail ; the punishment was however awarded to 6 as per details given below :—

Whippings	...	...	...	1
Fine	...	...	...	40
Imprisonment	...	...	...	23
Imprisonment with fine	...	...	...	3

There were 23 appeals (20 civil and 8 criminal) filed against the decisions of the Hakumats, pending from the
 Appeals. previous year, while 20 (16 civil and 4 criminal) were instituted during the year ; of the total number 48, 12 (10 civil and 2 criminal) were disposed of.

Superintendent of Didwana's Court.

There were 78 suits pending at the commencement of the year, under review, which together with 270 new
 Civil suits. institutions, gave a total of 348 for disposal, of which 281 were decided leaving a balance of 67 at the close of the year.

Of the disposals 55 were compromised, 56 dismissed (27 for default and 29 for want of proof) 81 transferred and 48 decreed while razinama was submitted in 41 suits.

Execution of Decree. There were 48 suits, involving Rs. 2,041 for disposal, of which none was disposed of.

The number of cases, remaining undisposed of, when the year closed was 170 while 274 were filed during the year.

Criminal cases. Of the total of 444, 141 were transferred and 221 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 81 cases at the close of the year.

In 13 cases sentence of imprisonment was passed, in 35 fine was imposed, 89 were dismissed for want of proof and 13 were amicably settled.

Of the 84 offenders, (17 of whom were pending trial at the beginning of the year) 16 were imprisoned, 41 fined, 31 released on bail and the rest were pending trial on the 31st March 1893.

Inter jurisdictional cases between Marwar, Bikanir and Jaisalmere.	Pending	...	...	57
	Filed	...	...	168
	Total	...	...	225
	Disposed of	...	...	180
	Transferred	...	...	3
	Remaining	...	...	42

Of the 38 offenders, 11 were acquitted, 4 released on bail, 4 sentenced to imprisonment with fine and 18 to simple imprisonment leaving one pending trial at the close of the year.

Hakumats.

There are 22 Hakumats, as given in the accompanying statement, which are invested with judicial powers; the summary of their work is given below:—

Civil suits. There were 996 civil suits pending at the close of 1891-92, which together with 3,528 newly instituted and excluding 295 suits transferred to other courts, gave a total of 4,209, of which 3,216 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 993 suits at the close of the year.

As to the mode of disposals, 783 were decided on confession, 426 *ex parte*, 119 on arbitration, 484 on merits and 771 on the razinama submitted by the parties; while 66 were withdrawn, and 667 dismissed (329 for want of proof and 238 for default).

Of the 993 suits, which have not been disposed of, 621 are of pendency shorter than 6 months, 176 longer than 6 months and 196 longer than one year.

The subjoined statement shows the nature of the suits.

	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Suits, relating to monetary transaction ...	518	2,636	3,154	2,536	618
Suits, pertaining to land ...	249	342	591	397	194
Suits, relating to adoption ...	1	...	1	...	1
Suits, concerning betrothals ...	42	90	132	102	30
Miscellaneous suits ...	181	445	626	476	150
Total ...	991	3,513	4,504	3,511	993

There were 1,198 applications for the execution of decrees on the file when the preceding year closed, which together with 980 new institutions, involving a sum of Rs. 71,540-12-0 gave a total of 2,178 applications for Rs. 1,87,876-4-0 of which 760 applications for Rs. 51,508-15-9 were disposed of, leaving 1,418 applications for Rs. 1,36,367-4-3 pending when the year closed.

The mode of disposal by cash was Rs. 29,143-3-9 and by instalments Rs. 22,366-12-0

CRIMINAL CASES.

There were 723 cases affecting 170 persons pending at the close of the last year, while 3,160 new cases implicating 2,021 persons were commenced during the year; thus giving a total of 3,883 cases affecting 2,191 persons for disposal; of which 1,272 were disposed of on merits, 314 were compromised, and 1,007 were dismissed (872 for want of proof and 135 for default) while 470 were transferred and the rest 32 were of miscellaneous nature. The total disposals therefore numbered 3,095 implicating 2,098 persons; thus leaving a balance of 788 cases implicating 93 persons at the end of the year.

The number of cases on the file at the commencement of the year was 514 affecting 200 persons, which with 1,577 cases implicating 871 persons, instituted during the year and excluding 1,524 cases, affecting 884 persons transferred, gave a total of 567 cases involving 187 persons; of which 38 cases affecting 35 persons were disposed of leaving a balance of 529 cases affecting 152 persons.

Statement showing the work, done in the Hakumats during 1892-93.

(66)

CIVIL SUITS.

EXECUTION OF DECREE.

CRIMINAL CASES.

NAME OF THE ARUMATS.	Value of the disposals.			Value of the suits for disposals.			Mode of disposals.						Cases Pending.		Cases Filed.		Total Cases.		Total Number of Prisoners Implicated.		Cases Disposed of.		No. of Prisoners Indicated in Disposals.		Cases Remaining.		Prisoners Pending Trials.					
	Pending.	Total.	Disposed of.	Total.	Rs.	A. P.	By cash.		By instalment.		Total.	Remaining.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.	Light.	Heinous.						
							Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.																		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
wa	55	247	302	24	229	8,089	4	0	49	112	196	308	30,446	15	0	53	255	13	200	170	98	67	98	166	67	98	166	17				
wana	67	147	214	22	139	9,903	5	0	53	143	27	170	17,583	12	9	36	134	55	179	74	122	117	42	66	117	42	66	34				
wantipura	17	125	142	2	128	2,650	8	6	12	14	25	39	3,742	13	6	25	14	85	151	35	234	137	29	48	132	29	48	25				
ra	61	154	215	15	178	7,439	6	3	32	90	34	124	9,015	11	6	68	26	6	151	89	152	113	84	143	112	41	9	10				
ran	86	305	451	39	328	16,210	14	0	81	101	114	215	17,608	9	6	117	8	7	156	91	163	80	26	143	80	26	15	1				
ipar	21	49	70	2	55	2,268	11	0	13	41	8	49	5,315	11	9	6	43	22	77	70	99	30	80	82	47	19	11	3				
ora	165	217	382	41	225	7,932	8	0	157	102	62	164	14,311	3	9	67	97	35	127	122	180	50	73	89	71	36	107	68				
a	90	370	460	21	354	22,107	3	0	85	148	141	289	31,796	13	6	72	217	104	314	172	509	76	76	181	71	66	178	95	15			
36	8	122	130	3	119	4,043	15	0	8	5	46	51	1,527	0	6	47	4	3	43	32	45	35	22	3	2	2	2	2	19			
bladra	24	96	117	3	75	2,267	2	0	49	11	19	30	1,800	8	6	6	24	13	136	132	149	162	102	116	159	24	22	26	5			
tsar	18	190	208	11	119	8,687	2	0	30	70	56	126	9,191	13	6	52	74	15	109	41	124	56	156	71	118	46	125	62	6	10		
ali	30	263	293	10	201	10,131	15	0	79	45	52	97	3,594	9	3	18	3	16	153	55	169	57	207	50	193	50	45	21	1			
thar	30	117	147	14	102	4,649	12	0	31	33	...	33	3,501	6	3	3	34	49	125	43	174	82	105	72	131	47	95	46	35	10		
oro	19	125	141	14	94	2,532	10	0	36	105	44	149	8,391	0	3	36	113	15	235	73	1	209	78	1	73	...	41	1	5			
ra	40	40	80	10	49	1,508	9	0	21	26	6	32	2,772	8	0	14	18	51	165	51	216	82	152	43	138	38	29	16	14	5		
...	33	22	55	7	37	1,431	14	0	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	23	43	6	14	66	14	34	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
urh	12	23	35	9	23	591	7	0	6	1	2	4	173	8	6	3	1	7	42	6	40	4	58	4	58	3	2	2	2	...		
u	72	113	185	10	106	2,874	9	0	69	51	26	77	5,315	1	9	22	55	18	121	139	58	182	64	46	73	56	16	12	9	8		
...	36	180	216	5	154	6,506	8	0	57	21	33	51	2,792	6	6	18	36	10	73	30	85	21	73	34	62	21	7	3	...	3		
...	77	178	255	9	173	15,262	7	0	75	41	37	78	5,880	3	6	13	65	44	250	163	294	128	124	180	119	97	49	49	5	31		
Total	991	3,513	4,504	295	3,216	1,51,695	9	993	1,198	980	2,178	3,876	1,87,876	4	0	606	1,418	723	3,160	1,577	3,883	2,091	2,191	1,071	3,095	1,562	2,028	919	788	529	93	152

NAME OF THE HAKUMATS.

Total

International Court of Wakils.

Twenty-two cases were on the file, concerning Marwar when the year closed, while sixty-eight cases were instituted during the year, giving thereby a total of ninety cases ; of which seventy-six were disposed of, leaving a balance of fourteen at the end of the year.

Decrees to the value of Rs. 92,08-0 were awarded against and those of Rs. 2,093 in favour of Marwar while the claims of Rs. 3,632 against, and Rs. 1,501-10-0 made by, Marwar were rejected.

30 persons of Marwar State were made over for trial, of whom 8 were sentenced to imprisonment, 4 were acquitted and 18 were released on bail.

19 persons of other States were sent for trial of whom 13 were sentenced, 4 were released on bail and the rest were acquitted.

Mewar Residency. One case of theft implicating 4 persons was filed which was disposed of.

Jaipur Residency. There were 5 cases for disposal, of which 4 were decided.

Decree of Rs. 1,404 were awarded against Marwar and those of Rs. 4,336 in favour of Marwar.

2 persons of Marwar were made over for trial, both of whom were acquitted.

Mahakma Bakiat.

There were 264 suits (involving Rs. 3,11,407) pending from the close of the last year while 7 (involving Rs. 3,780) were filed during the year, under report. The total suits for disposal, accordingly, were 271 (involving Rs. 3,15,187 as principal, Rs. 1,995 as interest, total Rs. 3,17,182). The disposals, however, numbered 32 involving Rs. 17,532.

The realizations, during the year, amounted to Rs. 18,487. The suits remaining undisposed at the close of the year, were 239 involving Rs. 2,98,695.

Judicial Stamps.

Personnel. The Department came under the direct control of the Mahakma-Khas.

The sale proceeds during the year amounted to Rs. 84,538-5-0, against Rs. 67,938-8-0 of the last year out of which a sum of Rs 65,432-12-0, against Rs. 58,312-4-0 of the year before, was realized in cash and the remaining sum of Rs. 19,105-9 against Rs. 19,626-4 of the previous year was placed in credit.

The realizations of the former credit due from the Hakumats came up to Rs. 22,648-15 against Rs. 16,824-11-3 of the last year and the amount of fees derived from the impressing of stamps was Rs. 978-2 against Rs. 2,315-1 of the previous year. This decrease is natural. The number of unimpressed documents is daily on the decrease and hence the fall. The total aggregate amount of income during the year was therefore Rs. 1,08,184-14-10 against Rs. 97,083-5-6 of the previous year, which together with the last year balance Rs. 1,364-14-3 against Rs. 1,770-12-6 of the previous year gave a total of Rs. 1,09,549-13-0 against Rs. 98,854-2-0 of the last year, of which as already pointed out a sum of Rs. 19,105-9 against Rs. 19,626-4 of the previous year was placed in credit.

From this it would appear that there has been an excess of Rs. 10,695-11 in the income.

Out of the balance a sum of Rs. 85,386-0 against Rs. 72,868-0 of the previous year was remitted to the Treasury while a sum of Rs. 3,933-5-3 against Rs. 3,701-2-9 of the last year, was expended as per details given below, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 538-0-9 against Rs. 1,364-14-3 of the last year, in the Pota of Stamps:—

Description.	1892-93.			1891-92.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Printing of stamps	743	1	9	624	11	9
Guard, &c.	637	8	0	658	1	9
Commission to venders	2,406	8	0	2,386	5	0
Miscellaneous	146	3	6	147	0	0

The system of impressing the stamp was established in 1886, for the convenience of the public which has since then worked satisfactorily.

Munakash or impressed stamps.

During the year, 336 stamps against 903 of the year before were impressed and the amount of fee derived thereby came up to Rs. 978 against Rs. 2,315-1 of the previous year.

During the year under report the number of licence venders at Jodhpore was 15 and those in the Hakumats 12, against 16 and 21 of the year before.

Licence venders.

The stamps worth Rs. 44,222 against Rs. 44,827 of the year before, were sold through them for which a sum of Rs. 2,347-8, against Rs. 2,241-5 of the last year, was paid as commission. Reduction to the extent of Rs. 1,188 a year was made in the establishment.

CHAPTER XVI.

Finance and Revenue.

The financial administration and fiscal arrangements of the State continued to maintain the efficiency with prospective increase of income. The recorded figures show that the receipts during the year under retrospect from all sources of revenue amounted to Rs. 60,30,946 as against Rs. 52,88,014 last year. There is thus an increase of Rs. 7,42,932 over the figures of the last year and of Rs. 16,96,946 over those of the estimate for the present year, which was put at Rs. 43,34,000. The actual realizations however aggregated to Rs. 45,95,637 against Rs. 43,05,624 of the preceding year, and which show a surplus of Rs. 2,61,631 over the estimated amount.

The income of the year might have been still greater but for the unexpected deficit under the heads of Customs, Rekh and Forests.

The budget estimate of disbursement from 57 channels was put down at Rs. 42,14,000, while the gross expenditure rose from Rs. 51,99,104 to 56,79,564. The positive expenditure amounted to Rs. 49,22,868 as against Rs. 48,14,332 of the year before, which gives an increase of Rs. 7,08,536 over the sum, put down in the budget.

The actual expenditure exceeds the actual realizations by Rs. 3,27,232; but during the year a sum of Rs. 5,79,819, was laid out on Makrana line, for which no place was provided in the budget. If this sum be taken out of the actual disbursement, there would have been a net surplus of Rs. 2,52,581.

In 25 items however decrease of Rs. 5,09,611 has taken place.

Explanation of Increase under Receipts.

The increase of Rs. 32,869 over the sum, put down in the budget is due to the splendid out-turn of the harvest and to the realization of "swānu bāb," and "gin." Sanchore Hakumat however heads the list as a sum of Rs. 16,550 was realized from that Hakumat alone.

The excess of Rs. 1,24,427 over the estimated sum is due to the recovery of the arrears from the salt traders on account of the balance of the price of the Durbar salt, sold during the last year.

This item shows an increase of Rs. 2,10,255, which is accounted for by the Head of the Department to the excellent crops of the season.

Stamp. The increase of stamp receipts was Rs. 14,892 over the budget estimate, and is due to better management.

Nazar. This item shows an increase of Rs. 36,327 and 42 G. M., which is due to the horses of the value of about Rs. 37,000 having been presented to the Maharaj Kunwar on account of his marriage.

Rajasthan. There is an increase of Rs. 14,044 under this item which is due to the marriage of Maharaj Kunwar.

Loans contracted. This item is not included in the budget estimate. The sum of Rs. 9,36,660 shown under this head was taken on loan of which Rs. 6,10,029 have been paid back.

Loans recovered. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was advanced on loan to Messrs. Lodha Ibrahim and Co, which was adjusted before the year closed.

Miscellaneous. This item shows an increase of Rs. 11,922. The receipts, under this head include Rs. 5,428-12-0 being the income from the Durbar Press; Rs. 1,989 and 10 G. M. from Zinana Deorhi; Rs. 1,000 from grass, Rs. 3,000 on account of Megra Merwara villages; Rs. 47,990-7-3 from the sale of Ice as well as other bills of the Manager Jodhpur Railway, and Rs. 4,407 from the local Jail.

Collection of Boundary expenses. The increase of Rs. 46,833 under this head is attributed to the recovery of the arrears of the last year.

Takrar Jama. This item is not included in the budget. This receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 4,67,736—which are mere book adjustment.

Explanation of Decrease under Receipts.

Customs. The actual realizations fell by Rs. 84,993, which is accounted for to less importation from abroad.

Rekh. The decrease of Rs. 56,326 from the sum, put down in the budget is still to be realized.

Deduction on account of absence without leave. The deficiency of Rs. 8,141 is due to there being comparatively few absentees.

The discrepancy of Rs. 3,575-5-9 is accounted for by the comparative enhancement in exchange value of the Kaldar rupees.

Exchange and Discount.

The decrease of Rs. 10,908 under Forests may be attributed to the reasons, given in the report of that Department.

Forests.

Explanation of Increase under Expenditure.

The disbursements under this head were greater than the sum put down in the budget (Rs. 38,000) by Rs. 10,345, as clothing, &c., to the value of Rs. 9,350 were supplied to the prisoners of the Jail. It includes the Moghia contribution also which amounted to Rs. 3,000 and contribution for the reserve of Hospital Assistants which amounted to Rs. 1,080, while Rs. 2,683 were laid out on Famine Relief works.

Dewasthan Dharampura.

The increase of Rs. 1,916 in the expenses under His Highness' kitchen, and of Rs. 3,887 in those under Abdar Khana are due to the visits of the chiefs during the year.

Khasa Rasora and Abdar Khana.

The expenditure under this head rose to Rs. 44,40,914 as against the estimate of Rs. 2,00,000, but Rs. 97,869 are mere book adjustments.

Ainra Khothar and Bagar.

The other expenses were as follow:—

Paid to Mcdi Tulsi Dass	...	Rs. 40,000
Provisions for the horses	...	„ 74,855
Expenses on Jail	...	„ 19,706

The excess of Rs. 5,486 under this head is attributed to the visits of the Chiefs to Jodhpore during the year.

Kiraya Bhara.

Civil salaries.

This item shows an increase of Rs. 98,202 owing to the recovery of some arrears.

The budget estimate for this item was put at Rs. 8,00,000 while the actual disbursement rose to Rs. 9,24,073 as it includes the total expenses of Sardar Resala and Khas Resala.

Military expenses.

The excess of Rs. 5,119 over the estimated sum is due to the fact that a large supply of medicines was ordered through Dispensaries. Surgeon-Major A. Adams.

The expenditure, incurred under this head, showed an increase of Rs. 44,824, as some horses, &c., were purchased during the year.

Kharid Kharch.

The disbursement under this head rose to Rs. 6,450 against an estimate of Rs. 2,000; as some wells were sunk when there was scarcity of water.

Nawān Kharch.

On account of the payment of the arrears of past years, there was an increase of Rs. 20,061 under this item.

Interest and Discount.

The amount put down in the budget was Rs. 7,35,000 while the actual expenses went up to Rs. 10,53,502 showing an increase of Rs. 3,18,502.

Kamtha Kharch.

A sum of Rs. 5,79,819 was laid out on Makrana Branch, for which no place was provided in the budget as already stated.

Another sum of Rs. 54,000 was expended on the Raika-Bag Palace.

The excess of Rs. 12,730 under this head is due to the fact that some of the accounts of the previous year were adjusted.

Silt compensation to Jagirdars.

A sum of Rs. 85,282 was advanced as loan, which will be adjusted when it is paid back.

Advanced as loan.

A sum of Rs. 18,034 was refunded. It is a mere book adjustment.

Refund.

The decrease in expenditure however does not call for any special remark.

Decrease in expenditure.

DURBAR TREASURY. RECEIPTS.

*Statement showing the amount of receipts under different heads
for the year of 1892-93.*

No.	ITEMS.	Budget estimate.			Actual receipts.			Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks
		Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	
1	Hakumats	75,000	0	0	1,07,869	12	3	32,869	12	3	...			
2	Daribas' of salt mats leased out to Government including royalty	11,00,000	0	0	10,81,259	1	0	..			18,740	15	0	
3	Sales of the Durbar salt ..	4,50,000	0	0	5,74,426	11	0	1,24,426	11	0	.			
4	Customs	9,00,000	0	0	8,15,000	13	6				84,993	2	6	
5	Jodhpur Kotwali ..	5,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	..			4,000	0	0	
6	Mint	14,000	0	0	11,500	0	0	...			2,500	0	0	
7	Hawala or Khalsa villages ..	5,00,000	0	0	7,10,255	1	6	2,10,255	1	6	..			
8	Rekh or tribute from Jagirdars	3,50,000	0	0	2,93,673	9	6				56,326	6	6	
9	Hukamnama or succession fees	1,00,000	0	0	1,11,233	11	3	11,233	11	3	..			No limit can be fixed to this item.
10	Neota	50,000	0	0	23,278	12	0	.			26,721	4	0	
11	Stamps	70,000	0	0	84,891	15	6	14,891	15	6				
12	Fonjbal from Malani ..	10,000	0	0	9,387	9	9				612	6	6	
13	Makrana or Marble quarries ..	15,000	0	0	..						15,000	0	0	
14	Nazans	5,000	0	0	41,327	0	0	36,327	0	0	...			
15	Court fees	25,000	0	0	18,422	3	0	..			6,577	13	0	
16	Deduction on account of absence without leave	15,000	0	0	6,858	8	3	...			8,141	7	9	
17	Interest	4,05,000	0	0	4,04,603	0	9	.			396	15	3	
	[1] Railway	4,00,000	0	0	4,00,000	0	0	...			.
	[2] Miscellaneous	5,000	0	0	4,603	0	9	...			396	15	3	
18	Rajasthan	5,000	0	0	19,044	2	6	14,044	2	6	..			
19	Exchange and Discount ..	15,000	0	0	11,424	10	3	..			3,575	5	9	
20	Balti receipts	2,000	0	0	697	2	9	..			1,302	13	3	
21	Loans recovered	30,000	0	0	59,064	13	0	29,064	13	0	.			
22	Loans contracted .. ..	...			9,36,660	9	9	9,36,660	9	9	.			
23	Miscellaneous	50,000	0	0	61,922	8	0	11,922	8	0	.			
24	Nazarana	3,000	0	0	2,945	14	9	...			54	1	3	
25	Patta fees	1,000	0	0	816	2	9	...			183	13	3	
26	Arrears of Mukadats	12,000	0	0	15,329	4	6	3,329	4	6	..			
27	Collection of boundary expenses	30,000	0	0	76,833	3	3	46,833	3	3	...			
28	Takrar Jama or accounts entered	...			4,67,736	3	9	4,67,736	3	9	.			
29	Excise (Jagin)	50,000	0	0	48,557	9	0	...			1,442	7	0	
30	Excise (Hawala)	15,000	0	0	13,828	12	6	..			1,171	3	6	
31	Forest	32,000	0	0	21,091	6	6	..			10,908	9	6	
	Total	43,34,000	0	0	60,30,946	4	3	19,39,595	0	3	2,42,648	12	0	

Positive .. 45,95,630-11-3 & 67 G. M.
Negative .. 14,35,316-9-0 & 15 G. M.

Total .. 60,30,946-4-3 & 82 G. M.

DURBAR TREASURY.

Disbursements.

Statement showing the amount of disbursements under different heads for the year of 1892-93.

No.	ITEMS.	Budget estimate.		Actual disbursements.		Increase.		Decrease.		Remarks.
		Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	
1	Devasthan and Dharmapura Temples and Charities ...	38,000	0	48,345	9	10,345	9	...	...
2	Khasa Rasoura or His Highness's Kitchén ...	5,000	0	6,916	1	1,916	1	...	...
3	Abhar khana ...	15,000	0	18,887	11	3,887	11	...	...
4	Jargar khana ...	20,000	0	752	2	...	...	19,247	14	0
5	Kapraura kothar ...	20,000	0	14,576	7	...	...	5,423	8	9
6	Baganra kothar ...	1,000	0	10	0	...	...	990	0	0
7	Arsenal (sileh khana) ...	6,000	0	6,867	8	867	8	...	...
8	Amra kothar and Bagar ...	2,00,000	0	4,40,914	1	2,40,914	1	...	...
9	Khemara karkhana ...	12,000	0	11,910	13	...	...	59	3	0
10	Faras khana ...	4,000	0	6,245	12	2,245	12	...	...
11	Kili khana ...	30,000	0	26,212	10	...	...	3,787	6	0
12	Baggi khana ...	5,000	0	9,160	15	4,160	15	...	...
13	His Highness' pocket expenses	1,50,000	0	2,04,401	15	48,401	15	...	...
14	M. Col. Sir Pratap Singh's salary	60,000	0	64,601	0	4,601	0	...	...
15	Zamana Deodhi ...	2,00,000	0	1,92,816	11	...	...	7,183	4	6
16	Stationary ...	9,000	0	11,784	6	2,784	6	...	...
17	Teohar Kharch (Festivals) ...	1,000	0	200	1	...	...	799	15	0
18	Kiraya-bhara (Hire) ...	25,000	0	30,486	3	5,486	3	...	...
19	Salaries (Civil) ...	4,26,000	0	5,24,201	14	98,201	14	...	...
20	Military expenses ...	8,00,000	0	9,24,073	3	1,24,073	3	...	...
21	Inayat Kharch (gifts) ...	70,000	0	85,886	10	15,886	10	...	...
22	Motad kharch (Gifts to ordinary servants) ...	5,000	0	171	0	...	...	4,829	0	0
23	Fort expenses ...	2,000	0	3,140	2	1,140	2	...	...
24	Tribute to Government ...	2,23,000	0	2,23,000	0	...	...	...	...
25	Gardens ...	10,000	0	6,219	2	...	...	3,780	14	0
26	Dispensaries ...	20,000	0	25,118	14	5,118	14	...	...
27	Stable ...	2,000	0	429	2	...	...	1,570	13	9
28	Gan khana ...	1,000	0	91	3	...	...	908	12	6
29	Rajasthan ...	20,000	0	20,301	14	301	14	...	...
30	Khari l kharch ...	1,00,000	0	1,44,824	6	44,824	6	...	...
31	Medicines ...	1,000	0	5,505	10	4,505	10	...	...
32	Barud khana ...	1,000	0	604	2	...	...	395	13	3
33	Kasid kharch (Postal) ...	4,000	0	938	10	...	...	3,061	6	0
34	Residency Panchayat awards	8,000	0	16,931	8	8,931	8	...	...
35	Chhapar bandi ...	500	0	2,892	14	2,392	14	...	...
36	Niwan kharch (wells) ...	2,000	0	8,450	4	6,450	4	...	...
37	Exchange and discount ...	25,000	0	2,096	11	...	...	22,903	4	6
38	Bhel rakana (Mixed items) ...	50,000	0	27,665	9	...	...	22,334	7	0
39	His Highness' Marriage expenses ...	2,00,000	0	1,11,442	8	...	...	88,557	7	3
40	Interest and discount ...	10,000	0	30,060	13	20,060	13	...	...
41	Hatch kharch ...	5,000	0	3,68,658	15	3,18,658	15	...	...
42	Kantha kharch (Public works) ...	7,35,000	0	10,53,502	6	3,18,502	6	...	...
43	Safar kharch (travelling expenses) ...	1,00,000	0	54,324	3	...	...	45,675	12	6
44	Sult compensation to Jagirdars	40,000	0	52,730	2	12,730	2	...	...
45	Miscellaneous ...	25,000	0	19,591	7	...	...	5,408	8	3
46	Bute kharch ...	2,000	0	695	2	...	...	1,304	14	0
47	Debts redeemed ...	50,000	0	6,13,771	5	5,63,771	5	...	...
48	Advance loan ...	...	...	85,282	3	...	...	...	...	See explanation of this item "Loans contracted."
49	Refunds ...	...	...	18,034	3	18,034	3	...	...
50	Payment of the Railway loan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Boundary expenses ...	1,30,500	0	1,03,252	4	...	...	27,247	11	9
52	Reserve fund ...	2,00,000	0	21,550	0	...	...	1,78,450	0	0
53	Arrears of pay of civil and military establishment ...	40,000	0	...	...	...	...	40,000	0	0
54	Instructions ...	30,000	0	26,233	15	...	...	3,766	1	9
55	Settlement of the Khalsa Bawries ...	5,000	0	2,075	1	...	...	2,924	15	0
56	Meywar, Jeysalmere and Marwar Boundary ...	...	...	695	4	695	4	...	...
57	Forests ...	19,000	0	...	...	...	...	19,000	0	0
	Total ...	42,14,000	0	56,79,564	7	19,75,175	7	5,09,610	15	9

Positive ... 49,22,868-7-9 & 44 G. M.
Negative ... 7,56,635-15-6 & 1 G. M.

Total ... 56,79,564-7-3

The position drill and target practise were steadily carried out during the hot weather as was the case last year. In winter, however, the regiments were well worked as before, at regimental drill, lance and carbine exercise. They are reported to have been formed in a brigade and instructed in field operations also.

Four non-commissioned officers who were attached to the signalling class at Nasirabad and returned in March, are reported to have acquired a sufficient practise in the art. The instruction of 16 men at Lucknow Riding School with the 16th Lancers who finished the course of military equitation in March, is also reported to have been very useful. A detachment consisting of 2 officers and 6 Daffedars who were sent in October to attend the Musketry School at Meerut, is said to have creditably passed the practical as well as the theoretical examination.

The equipment for the 2nd regiment is said to be wholly completed. The following field service equipment and stores were received during the year and are kept ready for use.

Medical and signalling equipments:—

Entranchment tools.

Armourers forge.

Soldiers' stores.

Office stationary.

The rate of exchange having gone high, the prices have been enormously raised. Numerous articles of saddlery were consequently made in the Regimental Mochi shops under the supervision of officers, and lots of miscellaneous things were locally prepared for the use of the Regiment with a view to encourage the Marwar trade.

Snider carbines and enfield pistols for both the Regiments were received. An inspection of carbines was held on the 19th April by the Civil Chief Master Armourer who found them in good condition and well cared for. The Imperial Service Troops are likely to be armed with Henry Martine carbines soon. In order to save double expense, it has been considered advisable to order H. M. Carbine buckets for the 2nd Regiments, which has not yet received any.

The armourer's shops for both the regiments are being built up and a mess-house for the officers, comprising an eating room, a sitting room and offices, is being done up close at hand to Shikhawatjikataláb. The Lines' work of the 2nd Regiment, which is being constructed on exactly the same plan as those of the 1st Regiment, is not yet finished; two squadrons with guard and store rooms and officer's quarters having only been completed.

Stud affairs are reported to be progressing favourably owing to the keen interest and wide experience of Major S. Beatson. It supplied the regiments with 25 excellent re-mounts at a comparatively low price and it is hoped it will produce more efficient troopers every year.

Bhinmal itself being no Railway Station, the provisions are obtained there at dearer rates, it is consequently under consideration to establish the Head-Quarters at Pali—a Railway Station comparatively close to Jodhpore.

The supply of grass and water being scarce at the Head-Quarters, the 1st and 2nd Regiments were quartered in camps at Nawa and Khanpur respectively till the end of September.

Summer Quarters.

CHAPTER XVII.

Public Instruction.

There were no changes to record in the personnel of this department.
 Pandit Ganga Parshad Misra continued to efficiently superintend it.

Control.

The number of schools both English and Hindi was the same as in the last year. The chief educational institutions in Marwar are:—

The Durbar High school at Jodhpur

The Powlett's Nobles' school at Jodhpur

The Hewson's Girls' school at Jodhpur

The Sanskrit school at Jodhpur

The Hindi Branch school at Jodhpur
 and 6 Anglo-Vernacular and 15 Hindi Patshalas in the different parganas.

The Durbar High school takes the lead as usual. The year, under report, was marked by the unprecedented success, achieved in the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University and the English Middle Examination N.-W. Provinces, by the scholars of this institution. In the former examination nine boys were successful, five of whom were placed in the second division and four in the third. In the latter, all the five came out successful, of whom three stood in the 2nd division and the rest in the 3rd. The result of the annual examinations of the various classes is also reported to be pretty fair; but owing to the prevalence of cholera, the school was closed for about two months in obedience to the orders of the Mahkma Khas; some boys had even left the city, who did not rejoin the school till after the lapse of a long period of absence.

Durbar High School.

The total expenditure of this institution together with the English branch school was Rs. 10,959; the total number of pupils on the roll was 347 against 428 of the previous year; the daily average attendance being 198.

With a view to encourage education, it is under the consideration of the Durbar to offer suitable posts to the successful candidates in the last Entrance Examination.

Telegraph Class.

As noted in last year's report a telegraph training class was attached to the Durbar High School.

39 probationers were admitted during the year, of whom 11 were appointed as signallers, 10 sought employment in other departments, 3 resigned and 8 were discharged for being absent without leave, thus leaving 7 boys on the roll when the year closed.

There was a slight falling off in the number of scholars, which were 41 against 42 of the previous year. The average daily attendance was, however, 204. The total expenditure for the maintenance of the school, amounted to Rs. 792. The result of the annual examinations was, as usual, satisfactory.

Sanskrit School.

The Hindi branch school continued to work as usual. The number of scholars on the roll at the end of the year was 180 against 170 of the year before. The daily average attendance was 90·5 and the average cost of educating each pupil was 1-8-6·4. The tutorial staff consists of two Pundits only.

Hindi Branch School.

It is the only institution, in which education of a primary character is imparted to the girls. It continued to show steady and fair progress both in education and needle work for which Mrs. Maseyk deserves credit. There was, however, some decrease in the number of pupils on the roll, who belong to the Bania and Brahman castes chiefly. There are 5 classes in this school; and the total amount of expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,007; giving an average cost per head of Rs. 37-7-2·4.

Hewson's Girls' School.

The principal object of this institution is to instruct the sons and other relations of Rajput Nobles, who alone are admitted into this school, as well as to encourage in them a healthy tone and manly habits. Their moral conduct also is carefully watched over.

Powllet's Nobles School.

There were 26 pupils under the tuition of the Head Master Pundit Thakur Parshad and four assistant English teachers and two Pundits.

The aggregate number of the Pergana schools was twenty-one; and the teaching staff consists of 7 English teachers, 21 Pundits, and one Molvi. The total number of pupils on the rolls was 827 and the average daily attendance 563·7. The total expenditure on these schools including cost of inspection, aggregated to Rs. 6,852; thus giving an average cost of Rs. 8-4-9·6 per student.

Pergana Schools.

From the report of the Inspector of schools, Babu Bhagwan Das, it appears that the working of the Sojat, Pali, Nagore, Merta, Nawa, Pachbhadra, Marote and Parbatsar schools was fair.

The schools at Jesole and Badmer are working satisfactorily; and every effort is being made to induce the sons of Jagirdars to join the school.

The following is a statistical return of the Educational institutions in Jodhpore for the year 1892-93.

Number.	NAME OF INSTI- TUTION.	LOCALITY.	When established.	No. of pupils on the rolls AT THE END OF THE YEAR.						No. of pupils studying EACH LANGUAGE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					CHARGES.			Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	REMARKS.			
				Brahman.	Mahajan.	Kayasth.	Mahomedans.	Othercastes.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Sanskrit.	Hindi.	Persian.	Urdu.	Total.	Receipts.			Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.
1	Durbar High School ...	At Jodhpore	1869	159	64	46	21	57	347	198	347	83	138	39	87	694	10,959 0 0	10,955 11 6	23 1 6	10,959 0 0	31 9 37	
2	Sanskrit School ...	"	1887	40	...	...	...	1	11	20-4	...	41	...	...	...	41	792 0 0	792 0 0	...	792 0 0	19 6 29	
3	Hindi Branch School ...	"	1869	80	70	15	2	13	180	90-5	...	...	180	...	...	180	276 0 0	276 0 0	...	276 0 0	1 8 6-4	
4	Hewson's Girls' School ...	"	1887	36	10	...	...	14	60	47-5	...	...	60	...	...	60	2,007 0 0	2,007 0 0	...	2,007 0 0	33 7 2-1	
5	Powlett's Nobles School.	"	1887	...	4	...	...	22	26	26	26	...	26	...	...	52	4,413 0 0	4,413 0 0	...	4,413 0 0	169 11 8-3	

The following is a statistical return of the Educational Institutions in the Parganas for the year 1892-93.

Number.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCALITY.	When established.	No. of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.					Average daily attendance	No. of pupils studying each language at the close of the year.					Receipts	Charges.			Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	Remarks.
				Brahman.	Kayasth.	Mahajans.	Other castes.	Mahomedans		English.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Urdu.		Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.		
1	Dadar Ang'o Ver- nacular School ..	At Soj't	1886	6	6	46	1	65	90	41	6	33	26	10	636	636	..	636	7	8
2	" "	" Pali	1873	6	5	10	65	6	33	25	2	33	26	33	736	736	..	736	22	14
3	" "	" Nagour	1886	6	4	15	2	8	35	27	35	15	0	0	636	636	..	636	18	8
4	" "	" Jalour	1886	3	0	28	4	13	48	29	21	0	0	0	636	636	..	636	13	4
5	" "	" Marita	1886	6	6	5	2	0	33	27	9	5	0	0	636	636	..	636	19	4
6	" "	" Padan li	1886	15	1	14	2	1	33	25	31	31	0	0	636	636	..	636	19	4
7	The Hindi Pathshala	" Jayantpura	1870	4	2	35	5	0	46	22	0	46	0	0	60	60	..	60	1	4
8	" "	" Deedwana	1870	6	6	19	24	0	51	19	0	51	0	0	132	132	..	132	2	9
9	" "	" Jayant	1886	6	7	1	2	4	20	9	0	20	0	0	132	132	..	132	6	9
10	" "	" Nawa	1870	1	0	37	0	1	39	34	0	39	0	0	132	132	..	132	3	3
11	" "	" Pabhhatha	1870	8	5	14	6	0	33	30	0	33	0	0	132	132	..	132	3	6
12	" "	" Pabhtsar	1846	5	1	17	17	10	51	49	0	51	0	0	132	132	..	132	4	9
13	" "	" Bala	1870	0	2	2	2	4	20	13	0	20	0	0	132	132	..	132	2	9
14	" "	" Bilara	1870	9	2	20	2	2	35	30	0	35	0	0	132	132	..	132	7	12
15	" "	" Mauch	1886	3	2	34	3	0	42	36	0	42	0	0	132	132	..	132	3	12
16	" "	" Bineenul	1886	3	3	1	1	2	21	19	0	21	0	0	132	132	..	132	3	2
17	" "	" Sanchore	1880	0	5	1	1	31	38	30	0	38	3	30	132	132	..	132	6	4
18	" "	" Sambhat	1870	5	1	9	16	1	31	9	0	31	0	0	132	132	..	132	3	7
19	" "	" Sheo	1886	8	0	4	9	6	65	38	0	65	0	0	132	132	..	132	2	0
20	" "	" Swana	1870	0	4	9	16	1	31	9	0	31	0	0	132	132	..	132	2	0
21	" "	" Shaugath	1886	2	0	18	2	0	22	18	0	22	0	0	132	132	..	132	6	0

CHAPTER XVIII.

Report of the Marwar State Press

FOR

the year 1892-93.

During the year under review the Press worked under the supervision
 of the Judicial Secretary.
 Head of the Department.

Pundit Niranjannath was the Sub-Editor and discharged his
 duties satisfactorily.
 Sub-Editor.

Rupram was transferred to the Military Department and was relieved
 of his duty in the Press in the month of November last, ever since the duties of the Accountant
 were entrusted to Bohra Chutter Bhuj.
 Accountant.

Baboo Kishori Lall worked as English Proof Reader and generally
 assisted the Sub-Editor in conducting the printing
 work of the Department. He is reported to be
 a trustworthy official and discharged his duty well.
 Baboo Kishori Lall.

The income of the job work done during this year amounts to
 Rs. 13,000. If the amount of the subscription to
 "Marwar Gazette", viz., Rs. 1,141 and the income
 derived from miscellaneous sources, viz., Rs. 64-7-9 be added to this head,
 the total amount of the realizations will come up to Rs. 14,205-7-9.
 Realizations.

The total sum of Rs. 5,191-11-9 was realized out of the arrears of the
 past years. There were Rs. 4,746-14-3 on account of the outstanding bills and Rs. 444-13-6
 on account of the subscription to the "Marwar Gazette."
 Collection of the arrears.

The total amount of the bills unpaid at the end of the year is
 Rs. 6,132-13-9. The amount of Rs. 4,994-0-9
 is due for the job bills. Rs. 2-13-0 remained
 unpaid for miscellaneous items and Rs. 1,136 on account of the subscription
 to "Marwar Gazette".
 Unpaid bills of the present year.

The total amount remitted to the Treasury during the year under report
 was Rs. 6,994-2-0. Vide statement (II).
 Remittance to Treasury.
 This item includes Rs. 2,400 which were taken as
 loan from the Treasury and liquidated afterwards. After deducting the amount
 of loan, the balance amount remitted to the Treasury was Rs. 4,594-2-0. Such an
 amount was never deposited before in the Treasury and this result speaks well
 of the present management.

Printing paper was purchased to the amount of Rs. 6,993-12-6
Purchase. and other materials worth Rs. 2,274-2-0 out of
the Press income. Under the head of materials
the following articles were purchased:—

- (1) Double Royal Type Printing Press.
- (2) Litho stones.
- (3) Ruling Machine.
- (4) Wooden Case Racks.
- (5) Type of various kinds.

6,57,910 forms and 14,102 books were printed during the year under
Printing Branch. review. The printing of the weekly copies of
the "Marwar Gazette" is besides this.

The post of the Cashier was brought under reduction, the late Cashier
Reduction. being transferred to the Military Department.
The post of an English Compositor was also
brought under reduction. He had voluntarily resigned his post to join his
new appointment in the Bickaneer Press.

A further reduction of Rs. 12 per month was secured by giving lesser
Death. pay to the successors of a Litho Pressman and
of a Distributer who died during the year.

I. *Cash Account for the year 1892-93.*

Income.				Amount.			Total.		
Manager's English Job	Realized	Rs. 5,432	5 6	}					
Ditto	Unrealized	1,524	3 6						
Total	...	6,956	9 0						
English Job of other Departments	Realized	1,248	6 6	}	13,000	0	0		
Ditto	Unrealized	1,760	2 6						
Total	...	3,008	9 0						
Hindi Job	Realized	1,325	3 3	}					
Ditto	Unrealized	1,709	10 9						
Total	...	3,034	14 0						
Grand Total	...	13,000	0 0						
Miscellaneous	Realized	61	10 9	}	64	7	9		
Ditto	Unrealized	2	13 0						
Total	...	64	7 9						
Subscription to "Marwar Gazette"	Realized	5	0 0	}	1,141	0	0		
Ditto	Unrealized	1,136	0 0						
Total	...	1,141	0 0						
<i>Amount drawn from Treasury under the following heads.</i>									
Establishment's pay	...	8,568	0 0	}	11,688	0	0	25,893	7 9
Contingencies	...	720	0 0						
Loan	...	2,400	0 0						
Total	...	11,688	0 0						
<i>Expenditure.</i>									
Pay of the Establishment after deducting fines, forfeitures, and savings of pay	...	54	2 3	}	8,513	13	9		
Contingencies	...	.....					
Miscellaneous	...	.....					
Printing paper purchased	...	6,993	12 6	}	780	0	0		
Materials do.	...	2,274	2 0						
Total	...	9,267	14 6						
Deduct the sum of materials, &c., in hand	...	5,393	0 0	}	3,874	14	6	14,074	15 3
Balance	...	3,874	14 6						
Balance	...	.....					
Deduct the amount drawn from treasury	.....	.....						11,818	8 6
Net profit	...	.....						1,688	0 0
<i>Details of materials, &c., in hand.</i>								130	8 6
Materials	...	2,605	0 0						
Paper	...	2,788	0 0						
Total	...	5,393	0 0						
<i>Due to the Press at the end of the year.</i>									
Outstanding bills for Job work	...	4,994	0 9						
Miscellaneous	...	2	13 0						
Subscription due for "Marwar Gazette"	...	1,136	0 0						
Total	...	6,132	13 9						

II. *Statement showing the amount remitted to Treasury during the year 1892-93.*

No.	Date of remittance.				Amount.			REMARKS.
					Rs.	A.	P.	
1	4th May 1892	...	...		1,491	8	0	
2	5th July 1892	...	...		30	14	0	
3	10th July 1892	...	...		4	7	0	
4	14th " "	...	...		1,395	9	0	
5	24th " "	...	...		106	0	6	
6	20th August 1892	...	...		1,000	0	0	
7	30th " "	...	...		71	0	0	
8	23rd November 1892		...		409	13	6	
9	" " "	...	...		11	0	0	
10	" " "	...	...		1,000	0	0	
11	25th December ,	...	...		76	8	0	
12	6th January 1893	...	...		1,000	0	0	
13	25th January 1893	...	...		56	0	0	
14	" " "	...	...		315	6	0	
15	23rd March ,	...	...		26	0	0	
Total ...					6,994	2	0	* This item includes Rs. 2,400-0-0 taken as loan and liquidated.

N. B.—Rs. 189-0-0 were received from Treasury for transmission to the "Times of India" hence this amount has not been taken into account.

Attested by
Kishun Mul Bhandari.
Treasury Officer.

III. *Statement showing the number of Forms and Books printed during the year 1892-93.*

No.	Names of Departments.	Loose Forms.	Books.	REMARKS.
1	Jodhpore-Bickaneer Railway ...	3,30,677	6,687	
2	Superintendent Moghia Operations	.....	303	
3	Forest Department	1,517	176	
4	Sirdar Rissala	10,699	1,060	
5	The Residency Office	15,503	25	
6	Medical Department	53,916	35	
7	Assistant Resident's Office ...	698	46	
8	Hawala Khas	9,887	86	
9	Secretary to Musahib Ala ...	4,822	620	
10	Municipal Committee	103	...	
11	Mehakma khas	1,21,845	297	
12	Customs Department	18,598	3,253	
13	Courts	37,909	...	
14	Hakumats	22,672	...	
15	Post Office	1,206	...	
16	Abkari Department	8,582	...	
17	Miscellaneous	39,285	1,504	
TOTAL ...		6,57,910	14,102	

IV. *List of Works printed during the year 1892-93.*

No.	Name of Department or person.	Name of Works.
1	Superintendent of Moghia operations ...	Manuals of the Moghia operations.
2	Manager, Jodhpore-Bickaneer Railway ...	Annual Report for 1891-92.
	Ditto ...	Rules of Provident Institution.
	Ditto ...	Manuals for Drivers and Firemen.
3	Secretary to the Musahib Ala ...	Administration Report for 1891-92.
	Ditto ...	Reports on the Settlement of the Criminal Tribes for 1891-92.
	Ditto ...	Mazmua Zabta Dewani in Vernacular.
	Ditto ...	Jagirdars' History in Vernacular.
	Ditto ...	Rules for Criminal Tribes in Hindi.
4	Superintendent of the Forest Department ...	Forest Report for 1891-92.
5	Kayasth Sabha ...	The Kayasth Conference Catechism in Vernacular.
6	Nazir Sukh Lall ...	Harikirtan in Hindi.
7	Mallies Sabha ...	Kanun (rules) Mallian in Vernacular.
8	Shivdan Mull ...	Key to Primer in English and Hindi.
9	Ditto ...	English Proverbs with Hindi translation.

CHAPTER XIX.

SECTION I.

Post Office.

The Imperial Post Offices in Marwar continued to work satisfactorily as usual. Branch post offices were opened, General. during the year, at Bankli, and Kulia while letter boxes were placed at Bhagu, Lunwa and Bijowa. A temporary post office was opened at Tilwara in connection with the local fair. During the year, permission for the use of service labels was granted to the Girdawars of the Salt Department and to the Amins of Mallani, who have been authorised to frank covers on *bona fide* Durbar Service.

9 cases of the misuse of service labels were brought to light during the year, and the offenders were duly fined.

The letter mail, which left Jodhpur for Phalodi on the 31st December 1892 at about 3-30 P.M. was plundered by 2 Mail robbery. highway robbers at about 8 P.M. The robbery took place near Rim-Deojika-Oria between Balarwa and Teori, where there is a thicket of Khejri trees.

The contents of the mail-bag were :—

4 insured parcels, 5 ordinary parcels, 4 registered articles, cash Rs. 150 beside money orders, unpaid letters, &c.—The value of all the articles lost, being Rs 2,027-8-6.

Ja-nu Khan mail-carrier rode on one camel and Rir Mal, a sowar of the Jagirdar of Balarwa, who furnished the escort, rode on the other. As soon as the mail-carrier reached the Oria, a gun was fired, which struck his camel, which fell on the ground. The camel of the sowar was also frightened, who ran to a spot, some 300 paces distant to the right of the scene of robbery : where the mail-carrier joined him ; both of them ran to report the matter to the Branch Post Master Teori, who went to the Jagirdar's Kothri and gave information of the mail robbery. Instantly some trackers and other persons hastened to the spot. The camel was found dead ; and its neck separated from the trunk, bore marks of the stroke of sword.

The tracks, passing through some villages of Jodhpur, Shergurh and Phalodi, terminated at Dasuri, a village under the joint jurisdiction of Marwar and Bikanir Durbars, where they were, in the absence of the Thanedar of that place, shown to the trackers of Oodat (Bikanir) and consequently the guard of the Marwar Durbar was removed ; on the following day, however, they were found disfigured and obliterated ; and were not accepted by the Bikanir authorities ; enquiries are still being made and the robbers have not yet been traced, though some of the letters, &c., were recovered near Balarwa.

CHAPTER XX.

Office of the Secretary to the Musahib Ala.

The business of this office was carried on as usual under the control
 of Rai Bahadur Munshi Hardyal Singh.

Personnel.

The staff of this office consists of Babu Devi Dial, B. A., Head Clerk and Babu Raghbir Sahai, Second Clerk as well as other Ahlmads.

The Annual Administration Report is compiled in this office. The special work during the year, under review, has, however, been the "get-up" of the Census Report Part II, dealing with the description of castes—which is in course of preparation. A hand book under the title of "Brief Account of Mallani" was also prepared and published.

Summary of the work.

The usual routine work of this office consists in keeping correspondence with the Resident, Western Rajputana States, Assistant Resident, Western Rajputana States and Medical Officer, Western Rajputana States as well as Manager, Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway, &c., &c., and in auditing the accounts of Railway, Public Works, Settlement, Havala, Customs and Municipality.

The correspondence, received and dispatched during the year numbered 1,417 and 1,498 against 1,307 and 1,540 respectively, exclusive of the Demi Official and vernacular correspondence. The latter was chiefly carried on with the Resident, Western Rajputana States, Girai Department, Fojdari Court, Superintendent of Perganas and the various Hakumats, &c. Beside this, many returns are submitted from this office and the budget estimate is also prepared.

Over and above this, this office exercises control over the settlement of the Criminal tribes and the Treasury as well as the Law School.

To train up the Marwaris for judicial work, a Law School is maintained under the auspices of the Secretariat office. The school not only imparts them a requisite knowledge of the Codes and Manuals in force, but trains them practically in the routine business of the different Courts, which they may be called upon to serve, after passing the prescribed test.

Law School.

The results of the various examinations conducted during the year were as given below, giving the percentage of success as 87·5.

Examination for Thánedarship:—24 out of 27 candidates came out successful.

Examination for Fotedarship:—all the 5 candidates passed.

Examination prescribed for Beari Ahlmads:—all the 10 candidates passed successfully.

Examination prescribed for Hakumat Ahlmads:—one candidate appeared, who was successful.

Examination prescribed for Thikana Ahlmads:—5 out of 7 candidates came out successful, see last page.

SECTION II.

IZLAI GAIR.

Control.

The business of this office was conducted as usual under the guidance of Pundit Dina Nath.

Summary of the work.

375 communications were received from the Western Rajputana Residency of which 290 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 85 at the close of the year. 54 communications were received from the authorities of the neighbouring States, all of which except one, were disposed of.

497 summons were received from the office of the Secretary to the Musahib Ala for service, which together with 20 pending from the previous year, gave a total of 517, of which 489 were returned.

SECTION III.

HAZURI DAFTAR.

Pundit Narain Sahai continued to hold charge of this office and worked as usual.

